Chicago Tribune.

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☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1862.

☞ The violent thunderstorm of last evening almost entirely deprives us of our usual dispatches.

THE NEW CALL ON THE PEOPLE.

Every loyal man's heart beat more proudly yesterday, and eyes flashed with earnestness as the news flew from lip to lip that the Government had decided to call SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND men into the field in ten days time. The voice of the country summons its sons to the earnest work of crushing the rebellion. It means war now, a war for exterminating and blotting out from the face of the earth this unholy rebellion.

The call from the war department rings like a clarion. This time there is no "uncertain sound." The power of the Government is to be demonstrated by the celerity with which it will summon these immense levies of new troops; even as the loyalty of the people was attested in the rapidity with which our volunteer armies a year ago took the field. The one is a complement of the other, and both the joint elements of the stability of our Government, power to command readiness to obey.

We publish elsewhere the Act of Congress under which this call is made, as approved by the President July 17th, being the amended militia law of 1795, the added sections pertaining to the enrollment of the blacks in the service of the government, and securing them the guerdon of FREEDOM for such service.

This new call will give accelerated speed to the formation of the new regiments, for bounties will cease when drafting begins, save the bounty provided under this act. The country will hail with joy this new call. It means that the work of every citizen, from this time until the end of the war, is *to save the Republic.* The whole trade of the country is to be war until the last rebel succumbs. There is to be no shirking now. If we have rebel sympathizers among us, each must stand in his own lot, and bear arms, and share in the burdens of this war. Men of all nationalities are to win with us the common heritage, and anew cement with blood the pillars of our Union.

Six hundred thousand men! what joy it will carry throughout the lines of our army to know that in ten days' time their shattered regiments are to be filled up, that our fighting force is to be more than ONE MILLION strong, with another million ready to follow, if need be. The war has begun in earnest, and henceforth the enemies of the country will not be spared nor sheltered. *Here* they must aid the government, *there* they must yield or be crushed. There is to be no more playing war, and from this clash of arms will come forth Peace under Liberty.

NINE MONTHS

The war must now end within *nine months.* The law authorizing the President to call out the militia prescribes that term of service. Gen. Halleck has fixed the number of men he needs, with a full understanding of the case, and the call now made is tantamount to an engagement on his part to finish up the job and disband the forces in 270 days, *and it will be done.* No more guarding of rebel henroosts, no more running after loyal slaves of traitor masters, but firm, destructive, overwhelming war!

The country can afford this one stupendous effort, and will gladly make it, to secure the overthrow of the rebellion within the time named in the call. Our rulers now understand the enemy we have to deal with; they understand the spirit of the people; they know what is required of them and what time they got to do their work in. It is not to exceed nine calendar months.

IT WAS TIME.

It was time to call upon the people to leave everything else for the business of saving the country. Our enemies have grown stronger and more daring from our delay in shaping a policy. They have become more daring all throughout the Border States. They to-day are able to carry anxiety throughout the borders of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, are organizing raids along the confines of Iowa, and openly avow their purpose to strike Pennsylvania across too willing Maryland. We have waited for a policy until the few unhappy Unionists of the South have been crushed and destroyed, and now the time has come for the work of the war to begin. The nation must be saved, its domain restored to the flag. Whether with the institutions that have caused this rebellion, and the guilty men and women whose hands have helped it on, will remain, must be left to the fortunes of the war themselves brought on.

ARMY REFORM.

The important War Orders of yesterday fittingly accompany the new policy enunciated, by a promised reform in the instruments of that policy. Incompetent persons holding commissions are to be removed. Let the work be thorough, and have no respect to rank, person or party. All the country asks is to have the work done; he will be honored who does his duty, and it is to be hoped that he will be no longer tolerated whose commission answers the description of a mathematical point, "position without magnitude." The country is to be saved, its domain restored, rebels to be punished, and the enemies of the government annihilated. The government does well to hint that it is to carefully look over its tool chest.

Chicago Light Artillery—Battery B.

Lieut. Theodore P. Roberts of company B, 1st Illinois artillery, better described as Taylor's battery, has arrived in town to recruit for the ranks of his company, now somewhat thinned by a service of fourteen months. The battery reached Memphis last week in Gen. W. T. Sherman's division, to which it has been attached since Shiloh, and will be there to receive the new men whom it is hoped Chicago will send forthwith. Under the existing pressure upon our young men to enlist, with the inducements of bounty on the one hand and the alternative of a draft on the other, the few places which this battery offers should be taken with alacrity. The opportunity is a rare one; for to have been a private in "battery B," will be more to say, years hence, than to have worn subaltern honors in other commands. Lieut. Roberts is already promised the active co-operation of some of our leading men, among whom J. C. Fargo, Esq., of the American Express, offers an individual bounty to such as may enlist. The recruiting headquarters of the battery are at No. 10 Clark street, where Lieut. Roberts may be found at all hours ready to make enlisted soldiers of his volunteers and to send them at once to Capt. Barrett at Memphis.

AN ANCIENT RALLY OF THE PEOPLE.

["About the year of the city CCCLX."]

East and West and South and North
  The messengers ride fast,
And tower and town and cottage
  Have heard the trumpet blast.
Shame on the false Etruscan
  Who lingers in his home,
When Porsena of Clusium
  Is on the march to Rome.

The horsemen and the footmen
  Are pouring in amain
From many a stately market place,
  From many a fruitful plain;
From many a lonely hamlet,
  Which hid by beech and pine
Like an eagle's nest hangs on the crest
  Of purple Appennine.

The harvests of Arretium
  This year old men shall reap,
This year young boys in Umbro
  Shall plunge the struggling sheep;
And in the vats of Luna
  This year the must shall foam
Round the white feet of laughing girls,
  Whose sires have marched to Rome.

—*Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome.*

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

What the People are Doing.

MEETINGS AMONG THE MASSES.

GALLANT OGLE COUNTY.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

POLO, OGLE Co., Ill., August 2, 1862.

The freemen of Ogle county are alive and awake to duty. They have to-day taken such steps as will secure the prompt enlistment of their proportion of volunteers under the late call of the president. A meeting was held this afternoon at the county seat at which a series of stirring resolutions were adopted, and the board of supervisors instructed to offer a cash bounty of $60, which will enable us to place in the hands of each volunteer $100, besides caring for his family if he has one. From the spirit of this meeting we feel confident that Ogle county will not be wanting in devotion to our loved country in this her hour of danger.

A vote to increase the county bounty to $75 had many supporters, but the consideration that we should be called on again, caused them to give way to the amount offered by our sister counties. We wish to protest against recruiting in our county by officers from Cook, Winnebago, or any other county. Our blood is up and we intend to sustain our Government by fighting and paying.

WHAT OLD LASALLE IS DOING.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MARSEILLES, LaSalle County, July 31, 1862.

Previous notice having been given, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Universalist Church in this place. E. H. Spicer was called to the chair, and C. W. Pomeroy, Esq., secretary.

Rev. J. M. Day in a few appropriate remarks stated the object of the meeting, and read a letter from A. B. Moore, Esq., brimfull of patriotism containing the sentiment that the rebels have no rights which a white man is bound to respect; after which the Hon. Judge Cavaly of Ottawa, addressed us, urging us to come forward in defense of the institutions handed down to us by our revolutionary sires. He was followed by Hon. A. Campbell of LaSalle, who counseled us to forego the comforts of home, the ties of relationship, and join our brothers in the field to put down this rebellion and transmit the blessings of free institutions. He in turn was followed by the Rev. Mr. Collins, chaplain of the 10th Illinois regiment, in an eloquent and practical speech on the war, the duty of all, the extent of this rebellion, requiring the services of every man, the determined energy of a united North to put it down, that bullets and cannon balls have abolitionized the army, that this rebellion could not be put down without annihilating the rebels and their pet institution, slavery, after which the following resolutions were read and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That as American citizens, we owe our first and highest allegiance to the federal government.

Resolved, That we recognize it as an imperative duty and obligation upon the citizen to answer all calls which his government may make upon him to aid in its defense, or to put down rebellion and insurrection.

Resolved, That the rebellion now going on in the southern portion of the confederacy, is without just cause, and ought to be subdued at all hazards.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Marseilles will do our whole duty in the present crisis, that our lives our services and our property are at the command of the government.

Resolved, That the federal government ought to use all the means within its reach to put down the rebellion and re-establish its authority in the insurrectionary States, and that to this end it should employ the labor of every able bodied man that can be made available, irrespective of creed, color or nationality.

Resolved, That while treason in the South is mean and wicked exceedingly, treason in the North is still meaner and more wicked, and we hope that Northern traitors will meet the fate ere long to be experienced by a Davis, a Floyd and their coadjutors.

Resolved, That a more thorough and vigorous prosecution of the war is demanded, and that it is not the business of the army to guard rebel property and protect rebel lives.

Resolved, That we hail with inexpressible satisfaction the indications that a more vigorous policy has been resolved upon by the powers that be, and it is our fervent prayer that the work may go on until the last spark of rebellion be extinguished and the nation be restored to unity and peace.

Adjourned *sine die.*

E. H. SPICER, Chm'n.

C. W. POMEROY, Sec'y.

THE LAW AUTHORIZING DRAFTING.

Authority to Enrol the Blacks

The Act of Feb. 28th, 1795, as Amended July 17th, 1862, by the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

An act to amend the act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, approved Feb. 28, 1795, and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them, in the several States or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enroling the militia and otherwise putting this act in execution, the president is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrolment of the militia shall in all cases include all the able bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia, when so called into service, shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the president be and he is hereby authorized, in addition to the volunteer forces which he is now authorized by law to raise, to accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding one hundred thousand, as infantry, for a period of nine months, unless sooner discharged. And every soldier who shall enlist under the provisions of this section shall receive his first month's pay, and also twenty-five dollars bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service of the United States. And all provisions of law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be and the same are extended to, and are hereby declared to embrace, the volunteers to be raised under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of filling up the regiments of infantry now in the United States service, the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to accept the services of volunteers in such numbers as may be presented for that purpose for twelve months, if not sooner discharged. And such volunteers, when mustered into the service, shall be in all respects upon a footing with similar troops in the United States service, except as to service bounty, which shall be fifty dollars, one half of which to be paid upon their joining their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of their enlistment.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the president shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a judge advocate general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, to whose office shall be returned, for revision, the records and proceedings of all courts martial and military commissions, and where a record shall be kept of all proceedings had thereupon. And no sentence of death, or imprisonment in the penitentiary, shall be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by the president.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there may be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each army in the field, a judge advocate, with the rank, pay and emoluments, each, of a major of cavalry, who shall perform the duties of judge advocate for the army to which they respectively belong, under the direction of the judge advocate general.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter all offenders in the army charged with offenses now punishable by a regimental or garrison court martial shall be brought before a field officer of his regiment, who shall be detailed for that purpose, and who shall hear and determine the offense, and order the punishment that shall be inflicted, and shall also make a record of his proceedings, and submit the same to the brigade commander, who, upon the approval of the proceedings of such field officer, shall order the same to be executed: *Provided*, That the punishment in such cases be limited to that authorized to be inflicted by a regimental or garrison court martial: *And provided further*, That, in the event of there being no brigade commander, the proceedings as aforesaid shall be submitted for approval to the commanding officer of the post.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers who have been mustered into the service of the United States as battalion adjutants and quartermasters of cavalry under the order of the war department, exceeding the number authorized by law, shall be paid as such for the time they were actually employed in the service of the United States, and that all such officers now in service, exceeding the number as aforesaid, shall be immediately mustered out of the service of the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the president be and he is hereby authorized to establish and organize army corps according to his discretion.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That each army corps shall have the following officers and no more attached thereto, who shall constitute the staff of the commander thereof: one assistant adjutant general, one quartermaster, one commissary of subsistence, and one assistant inspector general, who shall bear, respectively, the rank of lieutenant colonel, and who shall be assigned from the army or volunteer force by the president. Also, three aid-de-camp, one to bear the rank of major, and two to bear the rank of captains, to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the recommendation of the commander of the army corps. The senior officer of artillery in each army corps, shall, in addition to his other duties, act as chief of artillery and ordnance at the headquarters of the corps.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the cavalry forces in the United States shall hereafter be organized as follows: each regiment of cavalry shall have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, one regimental commissary, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, two hospital stewards, one saddler's sergeant, one chief trumpeter, and one chief farrier or blacksmith, and each regiment shall consist of twelve companies or troop, and each company or troop shall have one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one supernumerary second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, five sergeants, eight corporals, two teamsters, two farriers or blacksmiths, one saddler, one wagoner and seventy-eight privates; the regimental adjutants, the regimental quartermasters, and regimental commissaries to be taken from their respective regiments. *Provided*, That vacancies caused by this organization shall not be considered as original, but shall be filled by regular promotion.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the president be and he is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing entrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws, as the president may prescribe.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That when any man or boy of African descent, who by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person who, during the present rebellion, has levied war, or has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in this act, he, his mother and his wife and children shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage, or custom whatever to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That, the mother, wife or children of such man or boy of African descent shall not be made free by the operation of this act except where such mother, wife or children owe service or labor to some person who, during the present rebellion, has borne arms against the United States or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the expenses incurred to carry this act into effect shall be paid out of the general appropriation for the army and volunteers.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who have been or shall be hereafter enrolled in the service of the United States under this act, shall receive the pay and rations now allowed by law to soldiers, according to their respective grades: *Provided*, That persons of African descent, who under this law, shall be employed, shall receive ten dollars per month and one ration, three dollars of which pay may be in clothing.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That medical purveyors and storekeepers shall give bonds in such sums as the secretary of war may require, with security to be approved by him.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

Proceedings on the Death of the Late Charles A. Brown.

At a special meeting of a respectable number of the employees of the C. & N. W. R. R., and others who are members of the Masonic fraternity, convened in the Masonic Hall in the city of Janesville, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1862, the object being to appoint a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense and feelings of this meeting, and the members of the craft connected with the C. & N. W. R. R., and other friends, with regard to the sudden death of Charles A. Brown, who came to his death on the 24th of July, at Chicago, by being thrown from a buggy, and at the time of his death was an engineer on said road, Bro. Charles T. Webber was called to the chair, and Bro. Charles C. Cheney was appointed secretary.

On motion, Bros. Chas. C. Cheney, L. F. Smith and C. Winslow were appointed said committee.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the events of providence, the grand master of the universe has suddenly called our brother, Charles A. Brown, from the labors of earth to these refreshments which are only found in that temple not made with hands, high in the heavens.

WHEREAS, Although gone from among us he is not forgotten. Those with whom he associated will ever remember his kind and pleasant manner, and we will think of him and cherish his name when the world will have forgotten him; and when in council for the welfare of those who live, he will be remembered and cherished as one who set an example worthy of being followed:

Resolved, That in our departed brother we have realized the highest masonic virtues. As a man, he was honest; as a friend, he was true and constant; as a husband, devoted; as a citizen, respected and honored; as a mason, he was a worthy example.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the widow of our deceased brother; but as human sympathy is cold and dead at such an hour, we humbly and hopefully point our bereaved sister to the great dispenser of all our joys and sorrows, who, in his wisdom, has taken from us a brother, and from you a husband. But it is not for us to scrutinize the providence of God; "his ways are not as our ways." But we may trust his promises when he says he will be a father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow.

Resolved, That we would tender to the M. W., Alvin B. Alden, G. Master of the G. Lodge of Wisconsin, our hearty thanks for his kindness and brotherly sympathy in granting a dispensation to Western Star Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M., to bury our brother according to the usages of the Masonic fraternity. We would also extend to R. W. Dr. E. Lewis, P. Grand Junior Warden of the G. Lodge of Wisconsin, our sincere thanks for his readiness to perform any constitutional duty devolving upon him, and for the efficient manner in which the burial services were performed by him at the grave. And to our brothers of Chicago, Woodstock and Fond du Lac, and the brethren of Janesville who attended the funeral of our brother we extend our fraternal regards; and when you, together with us, shall go from the labor of earth to everlasting refreshment in the paradise of God, where, with our beloved brother who has gone before us, by the benefit of the past of a pure and blameless life, and by the power of the lion of the tribe of Judah, we may be raised from the grave, and our bodies be made as immortal as the soul.

Resolved, That the employees of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, who are members of the Masonic fraternity, be requested to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be properly engrossed and transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

Resolved, That the same be published in the city papers of Janesville, Chicago, Woodstock, Jefferson, Watertown, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh.

CHAS. C. CHENEY,
L. F. SMITH,
C. WINSLOW, Com.
CHAS. T. WEBBER, Chairman.
CHAS. C. CHENEY, Sec'y.

From Burnside's Department.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 2.—Newbern advices of the 30th have been received. M. J. Galsin, of company C, 23d Massachusetts, was shot in the street while doing guard duty at night. The shot was fired from a house and is the fourth attempt to murder guards. All the inhabitants in the neighborhood have been secured, and all suspicious characters jailed. Six or seven of the adjacent houses have been demolished.

MATTERS UNDER GOV. STANLY.

[Cor. N. Y. Tribune, August 2d.]

Mr. Vincent Colyer is here, waiting to go with the army into battle, and minister, as before, to the sick and wounded. There are strange goings on North Carolina now, we hear. The negro schools have not been re-opened, a new superintendent of the poor is appointed by Governor Stanly in Mr. Colyer's place, and Dr. Tull, the collector of house and gas rents has presented a bill to Colyer's clerk for the rent of the house which has so long been occupied as a depot for the supplies for the poor and sick. Mr. Colyer informs me that in consequence of the exemption of North Carolina from the new confiscation order of the president, the fugitive owners of houses in Newbern are to be paid fair rent for such as have been occupied by our army as barracks, storehouses, hospitals, or officers' quarters.

When Newbern was entered by us it was on fire in a dozen places, and the flames had already consumed several mercantile and public buildings. Our men quenched the fire and saved the place from destruction. The owners had fled to Goldsboro in the train of the beaten rebel forces, and the city was inhabited only by negroes and a few poor whites. And yet the government is to pay the rents of these very rescued houses!

THE NEW POLICY OF THE WAR.

600,000 Men to be Enrolled within Ten Days.

300,000 Nine Months' Militia to be Called Out.

Drafting to Commence Forthwith.

The Shoulder Straps to be Weeded.

WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1862.

ORDERED—*First*—That a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged.

The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft.

Second—That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

Third—Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and preventing the nomination or appointment in the militia service of incompetent or unworthy officers.

Regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions. By the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

IMPORTANT FROM GENERAL POPE'S COLUMN.

AN ADVANCE UPON ORANGE COURT HOUSE.

RUMORED FEDERAL MOVEMENT ACROSS JAMES RIVER.

ARREST OF RAPPAHANNOCK REBELS.

3,000 Rebel Prisoners Arrived at Fortress Monroe.

GEN. POPE'S FORCES SCOURING THE COUNTRY.

Purification of Rebel Neighborhoods.

POOR OLD BROWNING'S BROTHERS TAKE THE OATH.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1862.

To General Halleck:

The reconnoitering column under General Crawford crossed the Rapidan and pushed forward to Orange Court House yesterday, took possession of the town, which was occupied by two regiments of the enemy's cavalry under Gen. Robertson.

Eleven of the enemy were killed and fifty-two taken prisoners. Among the latter are one major, two captains and two lieutenants. Our loss is two killed and three wounded.

The enemy retired in such great haste as to leave his wounded in our hands.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A special to the New York *Tribune*, dated Sperryville, 3d, says:

Col. Robinson, provost marshal, has arrested between sixty and seventy citizens of Rappahannock county who will not take the oath of allegiance. Three days' grace has been granted, at the expiration of which, if they will not swear, they will be sent immediately beyond the lines.

Two intelligent German deserters from the rebel army came within our lines last evening. They left Richmond two weeks ago, and state that great distress prevailed in the rebel camp; that all the soldiers are living upon nothing but fresh beef and flour, with no salt, sugar or coffee; that the regiments would not average more than three hundred men. They also pretend that they have overheard prominent rebel officers say that their condition was more desperate than at any time during the war.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.—It is rumored and believed here that the new Merrimac has come down as far as Fort Darling. One thing is authentic, that the Federal gunboats have passed up the river beyond Harrison's Landing.

A detachment of infantry and cavalry from McClellan's army made a reconnoisance down the Chickahominy, and came towards Williamsburg till they met our pickets. They then returned, reporting that they had not seen enemy.

Last night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the rebels opened fire on McClellan's centre, for about an hour and a half, from four batteries—flying artillery opposite the Landing, some above and some below. Not one-third of their shells exploded. Several vessels were struck by fragments of shells, but no one on the fleet was injured. Nine soldiers were killed and ten wounded. After a half-hour's delay, our siege guns opened, and in less than forty minutes the rebels were silenced. If the motive of the rebels was to draw our gunboats down the river, they were disappointed, as not one made its appearance.

Nothing further has been heard of the rebel Merrimac.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A dispatch from Washington to the New York *Times* says: There was a report in Washington on Saturday, that Gen. McClellan's army were embarking on transports for the purpose of changing the place of advance upon Richmond. The rumor was startling to the general public, but gratifying to the more thoughtful, who think the successful performance of such a change would greatly improve the situation. The rumor had its origin, no doubt, in the expedition that has just effected an important movement across the James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.—The steamers Baltic, Atlantic and another, have arrived with 3,000 rebel prisoners from Fort Delaware to be exchanged. Gen. Pettigrew is among them.

Nothing new has been heard from the gunboats below.

MATTERS IN THE SHENANDOAH.

Advices from Sperryville up to July 31, are as follows: Two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, from Gen. Schenck's division, now now occupy Madison, twenty-seven miles in advance of here. The reconnoitering party sent to Stannardsville returned yesterday, after having accomplished all they were sent to do. A battalion of the 1st Connecticut cavalry encountered a small body of rebels about seven miles from Madison, who, after resistance, fled. A private of the 1st Connecticut cavalry, disguised as a spy, was taken three times by the rebel cavalry, but managed to escape without the least injury. The last time he escaped by smashing the skull of his rebel guard with a stone.

Nearly all the citizens of Sperryville and the surrounding country are taking the oath of allegiance, in preference to being sent South. Col Robinson, provost marshal, administered the oath to seventy to-day. Dillis and Lloyd Browning, brothers of Senator Browning of Illinois, who are called influential planters, came up this morning and took the oath without having been notified to appear. At Luray, however, fifteen or twenty arrests have been made of prominent men who would not swear to support the old flag, in obedience to the order of Gen. Pope. All safeguards have been withdrawn from rebels. About 800 contrabands are now employed in the corps as teamsters and servants.

A rebel mail was captured at Madison on Wednesday. The letters were all dated Richmond, and gave doleful statements of hunger, disease and fatality. One brother writes to another, "Don't be a fool and enter the army, Jack." I would see the country to hell before I would enlist again." The mail carrier was an erratic old man, who quietly said, "I didn't think you would mind a few letters." His ideas of forbearance were evidently based upon the previous long sufferance of the Union authorities.

In despite of many adverse statements, I must persist in the belief that General Stonewall Jackson is now posted at Gordonsville, with a command of 15,000 men. Our scouts agree in this, and one of them professes to have talked with the renowned rebel in person. Jackson is said to be melancholy since so many of his old tried valley troops were summoned to Richmond to be slain. "The General," said one of the intercepted letters, "says that he will not cross the river with his new levies, but if the federals come across the Rapidan in force he will teach them a lesson that will never be forgotten." We have, nevertheless, occupied Orange court house with horse and foot, and are many miles further toward Richmond by this route than we have ever been before.

It is the current belief here that we are in the best road to the rebel capital, and that we will be the first of the two armies to enter that stronghold.

Gen. Milroy just sent out a company of cavalry, and summoned all the male inhabitants of the town of Woodville to come up to his headquarters and take the oath of allegiance, or instantly depart for the South. In about four hours 200 of the leading citizens assembled in a church at Woodville, when they were addressed by Capt. Baird of Gen. Milroy's staff, who in a few words told them this war was not one of oppression, but one for the enforcement of the laws and the constitution; that it was in accordance with the laws of war to leave no belligerents behind them, and unless they took the oath they would be sent South. They all, with the exception of five, then came forward and took the oath. The five who would not take the oath were arrested and sent to the headquarters of Gen. Sigel.

Upon discovering that the rebels had a look-out upon a high peak of the Blue Ridge, about eight miles to the right of Madison, Gen. Milroy sent three companies of the 1st Virginia cavalry to capture them. They ascended the bluff as cautiously as possible, but not in time to catch the rebels, who fled, leaving behind them twelve splendid horses, with pistols and carbines.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Effect of Governor Gamble's Proclamation.

Modification of Order No. 23.

Guerilla Warfare in Northeast Missouri.

THE MARAUDERS ATTACK CANTON.

THE GUERILLA WAR IN NORTHEAST MISSOURI.

The Marauders Becoming Daring.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, August 4, 1862.

McBride's guerillas, all mounted, advanced towards Springfield on Thursday and Friday, but fearing a flank movement from Houston, Texas county, retreated again. It is reported that Rains occupies Forsyth, on the White River, with 2,000 cavalry. Gen. Brown at Springfield, is on the alert.

The Missouri River steamboat owners have signed a memorial asking for a light draft gunboat to keep the river open. Nearly every steamer is now fired upon. Freights are scarce on this account. Fears are entertained that the wires are tapped by rebel operators between Sedalia and Kansas City. This led the telegraph company to send a party out on Saturday to search for such an arrangement. The rebels around Lexington and in Saline county are suspiciously silent. Letters from the interior state that it is generally reported in North Missouri that letters have been received from Price at Little Rock, and that he wants recruits from Missouri.

The telegraph from Pilot Knob to Pocahontas, Ark., has been abandoned on account of the guerillas.

QUINCY, August 4.—We have a report that the rebels attacked Newark yesterday. The citizens defended it as they could, and fired at them from the houses, killing eighty or ninety, but were compelled to surrender.

Afterwards a portion of Col. McNeil's forces came up, and the fight was renewed and continued nearly all day, but with what results we have not heard.

They also made a descent upon Alexandria, and after getting breakfast picked up what stray arms they could find and skedaddled.

A small force came down from Keokuk and arrested eight or ten of the prominent citizens, who have been aiding the rebels, and took them to Keokuk for safe keeping.

Wm. Carnegy, who was shot by the rebels at Canton on Saturday, died yesterday morning.

[NOTE—Newark is a small post village of Knox Co., Missouri, about 100 miles north of Jefferson City and twenty-five miles west of the Mississippi River.—EDS.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A Washington special to the *Times* says the order of the Governor of Missouri for the enrollment of all the militia of that State is still causing trouble in St. Louis. Hundreds of mechanics who were at work on the gunboats and in the iron-plate mills threaten to leave the State to avoid the conscription, and mill-owners are here to procure a modification of the governor's proclamation.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—General Order 23, granting exemption from military duty in the State militia on payment of $10, has been revoked, and another order issued providing for the enrollment of all loyal men in the State subject to military duty. The order also requires all disloyal men, or those who have at any time sympathized with the rebellion, to report at the nearest military post or enrolling station, be enrolled, surrender their arms, and return to their homes, where they will be permitted to remain so long as they are quiet and give no aid to the enemy. These persons will not be organized into companies nor required or permitted to do military duty in the State militia.

QUINCY, Ill., August 2.—About 150 rebels under Dunn attacked Canton, Mo., about sixteen miles north of this place last night. They shot Wm. Cornergy, in order to get some rifles that were stored in his warehouse. He is severely wounded and not expected to survive. They took the rifles plundered the stores of what they wanted, and skedaddled over the hills in a hurry, just as the boat from Keokuk hove in sight. The entire amount of damage done we have not yet learned, but it must have been considerable.

THE ATTACK ON WESTPORT.

[St. Joseph Mo. Journal, Aug. 2nd.]

On Wednesday evening last a party of guerilla bushwhackers, led by the notorious desperadoes, Up Hays and Dick Yeaker, entered the town of Westport, Jackson county, on horseback, tore down the American flag, floating over the residence of *Dr. Bogg*, shot a German soldier belonging to the Kansas 1st, who had just left his regiment on furlough, and left for parts unknown closely pursued by a squad of State Militia. It is supposed the soldier is mortally wounded.

WARM WORK AHEAD.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 4th.]

Reliable information has reached the city, that Porter crossed the north Missouri railroad on Wednesday, and was at Florida, Monroe county, on Thursday—that he broke up his camp and crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, going up into the northern counties—Guitar's forces in pursuit. Colonel Guitar is ill in Mexico, but his forces were under the command of the lieutenant colonel. Poindexter has between 600 and 700 men with him, as was reported, and was on Saturday marching on Glasgow, where there were about 200 troops. A company of seventy-five was within four miles of Renick on Saturday morning. The guerillas are gathering, and joining Porter in the east and Poindexter in the west. Squads and small parties were moving to join them. They profess to be recruiting for the confederate army. Evidently there is a large and rapid concentration of rebel forces in Northern Missouri.

FROM HUNTER'S COMMAND.

The Rebel Ram at Savannah.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A letter to the *Herald*, dated Hilton Head, July 31st, says the rebel ram which has for a long time been in process of construction at Savannah, is completed, armed and ready for service. All accounts which come to us represent her as very formidable. She is of light draft, great power, and has a very heavy armament. Already the rebels are making the necessary soundings preparatory to bringing her down the river. Two steamers carrying the rebel flag, and engaged in the performance of this service, came within range of Fort Pulaski's guns on Tuesday, but were compelled to retire. Admiral Dupont is making every preparation to receive the monster.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1862.

We have a recent arrival from Charleston, in the person of Robert Pattoon, who escaped from the city on Sunday week, and made his way to our gunboats in the Stono River. Pattoon is a young man, who, though born and reared in England, has resided for seven years in Charleston, and whose family is still there. He was a freshman in Charleston college, and made his exit from the city in consequence of a threatened conscription among the students of that institution. He gives a very clear and intelligent account of matters in the confederacy. Gustavus W. Smith is in command of the troops at Charleston. The force at that point, however, has been much reduced, nine regiments of infantry and two of cavalry having been transferred to Richmond, and a large body distributed along the line of the Charleston and Savannah railroad. Every one capable of bearing arms is in the Southern army, having been compelled by the rebel government to "volunteer."

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The River Police of the Ohio.

THE GOVERNMENT TO ACT ENERGETICALLY.

A NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Ohio committee in behalf of Gov. Tod, who have been in conference with the executive authorities relative to military protection in the most exposed quarters, to-day accomplished the object of their commission, as one of the delegation said, "in the most satisfactory manner." It is said that the Ohio River is to be guarded with a fleet of gunboats.

A special to the New York *Tribune* says the government is now fully prepared for the plots of border State secessionists, whether in Maryland or Kentucky, and will instantly crush any attempted treason. Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, is watched.

It is expected that the president and several cabinet members will be present at the great war meeting on Wednesday night, at the east front of the capitol. The clerks of the departments will soon be granted two hours each day for drill.

A special to the New York *Tribune* says Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be formed into an independent military department in Gen. Buell's department, with a commissary general, whose headquarters will be at Cincinnati.

FROM GEN. CURTIS' COMMAND.

Commencing War in Earnest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 3.—Private advices from Gen. Curtis' army state that our forces have at last commenced making war in earnest. They either shoot or hang every guerilla caught, and take every negro they can find put him to work, subsist the army on the enemy as far as possible, and confiscate all rebel horses and cattle found.

From California and Central America.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The steamer Northern Light has arrived from Aspinwall, with $957,500 in specie from California.

The news from the Isthmus and South America is unimportant.

Panama still excited. The bishop had removed all church ornaments to safe places, to prevent their falling into the hands of Mosquera. The military had seized all muskets and ammunition belonging to the police force. Panama probably will soon be under military government.

Disaster to the Steamer M. Sanford.

BOSTON, August 1.—The steamer M. Sanford, from Bangor for Boston, struck on the Salvages, off Cape Ann, at 3 o'clock this morning. The passengers were landed at Rockport. Assistance has been sent to her, but it is doubtful if she gets off.

LATER—The M. Sanford has bilged, and is full of water. She will probably be a total loss.

TO THE GERMAN CITIZENS.

A SPECIAL ARMY CORPS FOR GENERAL SIGEL.

Letter from that Gallant Officer.

[From the N. Y. Times of Saturday.]

A few days since a letter from Gen. Sigel was received in this city by Dr. Dulon, the father-in-law of the distinguished soldier.

It was, for various reasons, withheld from publication at the time of its receipt, but the anxious desire of a mass of our German fellow citizens and others to learn its contents, induces us to lay it before our readers this morning. Its suggestions are most valuable, and if they are to be followed to any good purpose, we must not, to use Sigel's own language, loose a moment's time.

The letter has produced no little excitement among the German citizens in this city who have become cognizant of it. A preliminary meeting was privately held on Wednesday last, in reference to the execution of its suggestion, and another conference was to have taken place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Willmann, on the Bowery. Awaiting further advices from Gen. Sigel, it was deferred, and the committee for New York will not be organized until Monday next, when the movement will be inaugurated with that vigor which the occasion demands.

The letter reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, SPERRYVILLE, July 25, 1862.

Dr. Dulon, No. 13 Market-st., New York:

SIR: I have received the assurance from the secretary of war, that, with the consent of the governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, a limited number of regiments and batteries could be raised in those States for the first corps, now under my command, and that such regiments would be assigned to the corps by the war department. The regiments and batteries to be raised as follows:

Three in the State of New York, three in Pennsylvania, and one regiment each in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and one battery in each of the six first named States. Six of these regiments may consist of Americans and six of Germans, the batteries to be composed, according to circumstances, of Americans or German citizens—men who have seen service and know their business.

Commanders of regiments and batteries should be military men.

Have a committee appointed for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, and confer with the Union Defense Committees at New York and other places. Members of such a committee may act as my military agents, and as general correspondents of the committee. An American officer may act in the same capacity. The committee should furnish me, by telegraph, the names of such persons from the different States as they think proper to organize or command regiments. Perhaps companies or regiments may be found in progress of organization; in such case they might be ordered to join my command. I learn that Col. Persigny has already received authority to organize a regiment. Could he not do it for this corps? And so it is with Hecker. Confer with Major Schwartz, whom I have proposed to the secretary of war as my chief of artillery and commander of my six new batteries. Lieut. Beunecke, now with Dr. Friedmann in Philadelphia, I wish to raise the batteries in Pennsylvania. Major Schwartz will write to him to this effect. * * *

I have no time to write more. The committee may do so, in my name. Everybody knows how much we need fresh troops, and the hour has come when our countrymen have an opportunity to assist me and to rally under our common flag.

But, *every minute is more precious now than it was during the whole war.* Let us act quickly and energetically, and not lose a moment's time.

F. SIGEL, Maj. Gen.,
Commanding First Corps Virginia.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

2,100 Rebels at Camp Morton Refuse to be Exchanged.

PREPARING TO DEAL WITH HOOSIER COPPERHEADS.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 3, 1862.

Orders have been received to prepare immediately full and complete rolls of rebel prisoners now confined in Camp Morton, with a view to a general exchange. There are near 4,300 confined here, among whom are 2,100 Tennesseeans, who refuse to be exchanged, and desire to take the oath of allegiance. They claim that they are citizens of Tennessee and the United States, but prefer to remain prisoners to being exchanged.

The United States grand jury, which has been in session in this city for some weeks past, adjourned yesterday after finding quite a number of true bills against some prominent copperheads in this State for treason, in connection with the recent orders which have existed for some time past in Indiana.

Richardson and the Canal Bill.

CHICAGO, August 4, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot permit the continued falsehoods and deliberate injustice of the *Chicago Times* to prevent me from doing justice to one of my colleagues, and asking you to correct an error in regard to the *Times'* party leader, General Richardson. He was absent on the final vote, but was sick, and, I was assured by him, was paired by an opponent of the bill.

This most important measure was earnestly supported by all my Republican colleagues. It was laid on the table by *two* majority. Subsequently this vote was reconsidered by a large majority, and the bill postponed until next December.

There is every reason to believe that it will then be passed. Indeed, these assurances of additional votes, which, unless the malignity of the *Times* shall succeed in alienating, will insure the passage of the bill.

Respectfully yours, I. N. ARNOLD.

CHICAGO, August 4, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

As there seems to be a controversy in regard to the course of the Hon. Mr. Richardson, on the Canal Bill, I deem it but justice to state that uniformly in the committee room and elsewhere, Mr. Richardson was warmly in its favor; and that on the morning of Wednesday when it came up he came from a sick bed to vote for it. When the House proceeded to

The Tribune.

TUESDAY AUGUST 5, 1862.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The people of the United States will soon be called upon to say, by their votes, what policy shall prevail in the national councils during the ensuing two years. Congress, at its late session, passed, and the President approved, an act to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels. Against this act, in all shapes and at all stages, the so-called Democratic party, under the lead of Vallandigham and Richardson, fought most strenuously. In their political conventions and party organs they are still contesting it with all the strength they can muster. Bewailing the cost of the war and the approach of the tax-gatherer in one breath, they are denouncing a law which puts a just proportion of the burden upon armed traitors in the next. The Chicago *Times* speaks distinctly on this point. It says:

> "This confiscation scheme, and all other schemes calculated and designed to make restoration of the Union impossible, *must be condemned and repudiated at the ensuing popular election for Representatives in Congress.*"

Here is an issue which every man can understand. Be it known to loyal Democrats everywhere that the test of their party allegiance is *the repeal of the confiscation act*. As earnest advocates of that act before it was passed, and as zealous supporters of it now that it is the law of the land, we joyfully accept the issue thus made up. So plain is it that the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein. So utterly traitorous and abominable is the spirit which seeks to shield Jefferson Davis and his fellow conspirators from the just consequences of their infernal acts, that we can predict for its disciples the most stunning overthrow that ever met a political party since the foundations of the world were laid. We hear of pro-slavery politicians all over the country, (and there are plenty of such birds in Chicago), urging their followers not to enlist, but to stay at home and vote down the Republicans in November! That game will not win. The world moves. Relying upon the inertia of the public mind, and ciphering on the returns of old elections, and intending to cheat the soldiers out of their votes, the pro-slavery leaders of Illinois made sure of carrying their infamous constitution by an overwhelming majority. The result so astounded them that they are still mousing around for reasons to account for their discomfiture. The reason is plain. Sixty-nine thousand earnest men had indeed gone to the war, nine-tenths of whom were certain to vote against the contrivance. By all calculation based upon former elections the constitution was sure of receiving from 20,000 to 40,000 majority. But the world had moved through a great cycle, and left these antique fossils stranded in the mud of their own disloyalty and folly.

So it will be again. The people intend to take no step backward. They are for earnest, resistless warfare against armed rebels, and they intend to collect the costs as they go along. The good work has already begun in Memphis, and it will shortly be in healthy operation from Norfolk to the Indian Territory. Let the issue be made up. Loyal men are ready to meet it.

FILL UP THE BATTERIES.

With a patriotic liberality worthy of all praise, the Chicago Board of Trade filled up their battery in some three days. It is not to be doubted that the large bounty offered by the Board brought out the men. The ranks are now full and a regiment is now forming to support the battery. Let its ranks be filled up in the shortest possible time, for their country will need their services as soon as they can be drilled and prepared for the field. This good work having been commenced should be completed. But while every body will rejoice at so noble an achievement, it should not be forgotten that Chicago has five other batteries, viz: Taylor's Wood's Waterhouse's Bouton's and Silfversparre's, that most richly deserve her fostering care. Some of them have won the highest honors in the hardest fought battles of the war. Every citizen of Chicago has reason to be proud of them. But it is a fact that the large bounties offered to recruits by the Board of Trade absolutely prevent these batteries from filling up the places made vacant by disease and the battle field. Recruiting officers are now here, if we mistake not, from four of these batteries, but as they can only offer government bounties, of course they can do nothing. One, and in some cases, two guns have been returned to the government by these batteries for the want of men to man them.

In this emergency, as these batteries are in every respect our own, cannot some arrangement be made either by vote of the Board of Trade or of the county supervisors, to give the same bounty for recruits for them that are offered for the new battery and regiment. We make this suggestion with the earnest hope that it can and will be carried out. It is a proper recognition of their patriotic services, and it is eminently just and proper that it should be done. And besides for present purposes a dozen men added to either of these batteries would be quite as effective as twice as many in a new company. It takes but a very short time for them to become almost as useful as trained men. Let, therefore, arrangements be made by which our old batteries that have conferred immortal honor upon Chicago, can at once be filled up.

DUTY TO THE STATE.

We regret the reluctance with which the government accepts what every one sees to be the necessity of ordering a draft to fill up our armies in the field. Of its present and pressing necessity there is no question. There have not been 1,000 men enlisted for the old regiments since the last call was made, throughout the entire North, and it would perhaps be nearer the truth to say not 500 have been secured. Certainly we have heard of none. Public sentiment and the public mind is right. Committees call on the president, and the interview ends with each being mutually pleased with the other. "The old regiments must be filled up as the first duty," and yet weeks are passing and nothing done to secure it. All recognize the fact that nothing will bring about the result but a draft, and yet the government hangs back.

We regret this because it is wholly unnecessary. It is not founded on a just idea of the loyalty of the people, and their ready devotion to the cause of the country. By postponing the draft as a great evil, only to be made the last resort, the system of drafting is unnecessarily degraded, and the relations of the conscript to the State are placed in false and unworthy light. The fact is that drafting should have followed the first rush of volunteers. It was a mistake not to have established a year ago a general system by which our regiments could be kept full, not by recruiting, but by drafting. The plan should have been months ago in full operation whereby the commanders of an army could repair losses on the field and restore shattered regiments, not by tedious quest of volunteers, but from depots of recruits. We do not care to discuss what might have been done, for we have all been learning in the school of experience, but we urge that now the lesson should be put in practice. The point we desire to make is that delay in this resort has positive evils, by the inference it conveys.

There is a moral effect in the system of the draft, that belongs to no other method of raising an army. It demonstrates the consciousness of power in a Government, the power to command support. The rally of volunteers is noble and inspiring and our own magnificent uprising struck the world with admiration. But there is something lacking of the elements of national strength in such a rally, glorious as it was. The world needs to be shown, and is waiting to see that our government by the people, can confidently command the support of its citizens, and make the duty of the individual to the State a debt to be collected, and always at par, and not a donation to be withheld or diminished at the will of the donors.

As soon as any of our people cease to recognize it as their pleasure to volunteer; as soon as it begins to be left to earnestly loyal men alone to fill the ranks and bear the expenses of the war, comes the time for government to equalize the burden and exempt no member of the State from duties that belong alike to all. We need now to show the world that the United States, in its struggle with a powerful rebellion, can command the lives and fortunes of all its citizens. We need to demonstrate to those who come to our shores from abroad, that this is the price of citizenship under our flag, the purchase money of their new nationality.

This must not be delayed. The entire North should be put upon a war footing. We need the instant organization and mobilization of our entire military strength. This rebellion must and may be drowned out and smothered by the millions of freemen the Government can command and win dignity before the world by its proud confidence in commanding it. Let the draft be for a million of men, and that forthwith. One-half may take the field, the remainder will constitute a reserve, ready for all exigencies. For all this the people are ready. It is on their tongues and in their hearts, and if the government delays to appreciate the crisis, and to meet it, the fault will be with itself and not with the people, who are ready for every duty to the State.

FALSE MODESTY.

It is a vile slander on the civilization and morality of the age to say that we are no better than the people of the South. If there be no difference in point of honest merit, why are they engaged in a brutal war against their country, and we sacrificing blood and treasure to save principles which they are trying to destroy? Is the law abiding man no better than the robber? Is patriotism no better than treason? Is liberty no better than slavery? It is ridiculous in the individual to boast of himself; but it is more than mean to assume an attitude of hypocritical modesty and say that one's own country is no better than some other country, when he knows right well, and all the world knows, that it *is* better. We have long enough acquiesced in the lying Southern claims of equal devotion to country, to justice and to humanity; and instead of making the dealers in human flesh better men, it has made them worse—it has lowered our national standard of morality—it has made millions doubt man's capacity for self-government. It is not possible that a people trained in the arts of peace and used to the amenities of Christian civilization, could imitate the savage ruffianism engendered by isolated plantation life, where there can be but little social or mental culture, and where there is perpetual contact with slaves—a perpetual infusion of servile vice into the unrestrained passions of irresponsible power. There is no Northern community so base as to do what nearly the whole South did—applaud such theft as Floyd's, or such treason as Twiggs', or such perjury as Breckinridge's, or such scoundrelism and bad faith as that of nine-tenths of the leaders in rebellion. No settlement in the North contains the rude, ignorant, barbarous, cruel material, out of which to collect a mob capable of standing by with jeers and laughter to see the backs of naked women cut up with cart-whips, or shout with devilish glee while men tied to trees are slowly roasted by green wood fires.

RICHARDSON.

We publish with pleasure the communications of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Dr. Daniel Brainard, and John B. Preston, Esq., concerning Mr. Richardson's position on the Illinois and Michigan canal bill, regretting, at the same time, that his record should be such that it is necessary to go somewhere else to ascertain his true opinions. As to the fact of his being paired, at the time the vote was taken, his colleagues were not advised of it, for, noticing his absence, they sent a carriage to his lodgings, with an urgent request that he would come and vote. We have no doubt, however, after reading the communications referred to, that he was paired with an opponent of the bill.

☞ Had the North from the first sternly resisted every encroachment on liberty, demagogues never could have made the South discontented; had those who administered the Government been true men, southern discontent never could have ripened into rebellion; had there been timely vigor and security, the secession movement never could have risen from the impotence of rebellion to the dignity of war; if, instead of wasting our blows on the breastplate of the South, we aim at her most defenseless part, the war will never end in the ruin or dishonor of the republic.

War Meeting at Sterling.

The patriotic citizens of Whiteside county had a rousing war meeting at Wallace Hall, in Sterling, Saturday evening. Every sentiment relating to a more vigorous prosecution of the war, the duty to fill up the ranks and effectually to crush out treason, was cheered to the echo. The speakers were Hon. U. F. Linder, J. D. Ward and William Bross, Esqrs., of Chicago. The gallant General Kirk had so far recovered from the wounds he received at Shiloh, as to be able to preside. A marked feature of the meeting was the singing of "The Battle Cry of Freedom" and other patriotic songs by a glee club, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Bross, R. R. Stevens, Willard Smith and John Noble, from Chicago. The right kind of spirit prevails in Whiteside county, and she will do her whole duty in this war for the constitution and the Union.

First Assistant Postmaster General.

The Republican State convention of Iowa, at its recent session, recommended the Hon. Elijah Sells, the present secretary of state, for first assistant postmaster general, in place of Hon. John A. Kasson, resigned. Mr. Sells is deservedly one of the most popular men in Iowa, and his public career gives promise that he will make an excellent officer in the new position proposed for him, and a worthy successor to the efficient and estimable gentleman whom he succeeds.

Salt Inspection.

The quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation for the week ending July 26, was as follows:

				Bushels.
At Syracuse,	Dist. No.	1		44,211
" Salina,	"	"	2	162,512
" Liverpool,	"	"	3	43,555
" Geddes,	"	"	4	65,312
Total				313,590

The whole quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation from January 1 to July 26, 1862, is 3,182,376 bushels. The whole amount inspected during the same time in 1861 was 2,202,952 bushels. Increase 979,424 bushels over last year.

☞ The iron ore for which Marquette, Lake Superior, is so justly celebrated, lies in a south-westerly direction from Marquette, some eighteen miles distant, and at an elevation of over 900 feet above the level of the lake. It lies in mountain masses or knots rising above the surface at various elevations to about 150 feet. The mining seems to have been thus far wholly on the surface, though it is thought mining below the surface will be resorted to within a few years, and at no greater expense than it now costs to quarry it.

☞ The miserable men who tighten their purse-strings now know not what they do. They fail to realize the truth that with a ruptured Union and a ruined government, their wealth would be worse than dross. They fail to comprehend that with our cause lost, the millionaire would be worse off than the beggar, that wealth would prove a Nessus-shirt to torture and madden the possessor.

☞ The people of Western Virginia are reversing their judgment in relation to their United States Senators. Mr. Wiley has stood up manfully, although it had been supposed that he would succumb to the slave power; and loyal public meetings held all over the western part of that State are complimenting him, while Mr. Carlile, his colleague, is passed over in silence.

A Soldier's Protest Against Guarding Rebel Property.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 30, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

If there is any one thing connected with this army which more than another needs ventilation, it is, in my opinion, the very tender conscience of our general on the subject of rebel property. When I remark that this is strange, I would not have you understand that I mean slave property, for the negro catching antecedents of our present commanders at this post have long been known and highly appreciated both North and South; but it is strange indeed that the sacredness of the rights of other property should be so much enhanced by rebel ownership. This matter is too serious for mirth, and one of too grave importance to pass unnoticed. To be a traitor is to belong to a privileged class, while to be a Union soldier is but too often to stand guard over some rebel's property *to keep his own negroes from stealing it.* This we did not enlist to do. I for one dislike to guard a man's field while he slips through the corn to shoot me. The spirit of treason and bloodshed can be suppressed here only by the strong hand. These people must know that treason *will* be punished, but how they will learn it is yet an unsolved problem. They have yet to appreciate the fact that we are waging war with them; but before they can do so a change of policy is necessary.

We have, so far, done all we could to oblige them. When we first came here, fearing that we should injure their court house, we went out and encamped on the bare ground without tents. Then we commenced guarding their henroosts and pigpens, and we have been at it ever since.

Our general modified the oath so that they could take it and still be traitors. Of three, who even then refused to take it, two he very reluctantly sent North, the third escaped through the pickets. While our soldiers are penned up within brigade lines these secesh are permitted to roam at large and can obtain permission to pass the pickets at any time. Three days since a paroled confederate soldier suddenly concluded that he must go outside the pickets. He got a pass, and is, undoubtably, giving information to Jackson's guerillas, who are hovering near. The result of these proceedings is to produce much dissatisfaction among the men. Such remarks as "Logan is a traitor," "Logan ought to be dead and d——d," "I wish John A. Logan would get killed or taken prisoner," are by no means unfrequent. But the moral effect is not the only evil result of this policy.

The miserable quality of our food may be judged of by the fact that here in the summer time, in the midst of plenty, the scurvey has made its appearance among us. Worse yet; in one brigade dry gangren has broken out, and in one case, at least, to my certain knowledge, has resulted fatally. These things occur within sight of peaches, apples, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, corn, &c., in abundance, but "woe's us," it belongs to rebels who will not countenance the "invaders of their soil."

For the honor of our country and our State we have faced the storm of battle at Belmont; our blood reddened the snow at Donelson; the graves of our dead are thick on the field of Shiloh; and now we appeal to our State and country to save us from complete destruction. We appeal to the people of Illinois to make their voices heard in behalf of their brothers in the field. We appeal to the press of the North to denounce this iniquity in thunder tones. We appeal to the president of the United States, the choice of the nation, from our own noble Illinois, to remember those who at his call eagerly rushed to arms and have borne the old flag thus far triumphant. We appeal for strength to the arm and heart of every patriot in this republic, and lastly we appeal to the sword and to the god of battles to rid us of all traitors, both great and small. Hear, thou, and deliver us.

Yours, WARLICH.

Plan of Organization of an "Independent Mounted Rifle Brigade."

Having learned from experience that cavalry, as now organized cannot be used to advantage in the broken and timbered country of the southwestern States, and that mounted riflemen, drilled in infantry, and cavalry tactics could be of great service as an advanced corps, in front of our armies, I beg leave to submit the following plan for the organization of such a corps to your kind consideration:

I. I propose to recruit and organize a brigade of three regiments of mounted riflemen, and a flying battery, in the northwestern States, under your control and direction, provided you procure for me a commission from the President of the United States, allowing me to do so and also giving me permission to select from the volunteer army ten efficient commissioned and non-commissioned officers to assist in raising said brigade.

II. The name of the brigade would be the "Independent Mounted Rifle Brigade of the Northwest," and I should be allowed to recruit for said brigade in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

III. This brigade should be an independent one to be employed only in front of the army, under the direct orders of the general commanding the *corps de armee*, for the purpose of reconnoitering, suppressing, harrassing and pursuing the enemy and for cutting off supplies, and keeping the enemy in constant alarm.

IV. I propose to organize said rifle brigade on the plan published in general order No. 15, of the war department, May 4th, 1861, each man to be armed with a rifle and bayonet and a navy revolver, the government to furnish arms, horses and equipments.

V. Said brigade shall subsist itself as far as possible on the enemy, without assistance from the government, and will therefore need no tents or baggage, and only the most necessary transportation for procuring forage. Every man will carry his own cooking utensils and baggage.

In submitting this plan I beg to state that it is my impression that this brigade could be raised by me, drilled and ready for the field in two months. J. S. R.

RIENZI, Miss., July 31, 1862.

A Very Christian Paper.

[From the Northwestern Christian Advocate.]

A recent number of a professedly Christian paper published in this city, contains the following:

> "There is evidence that steps are already taken to compact a powerful party that shall control the next Congress, of which the distinguishing tenets are,
>
> "1. The war must be ended by a compromise.
>
> "2. Resistance to the employment of loyal blacks under any circumstances.
>
> "3. Inflexible opposition to the confiscation of slaves.
>
> "4. The restoration of slavery in the District of Columbia and the repeal of the statute forbidding it in our territories.
>
> "5. Bitter and relentless hatred to the colored race."
>
> As appears in another part of the article, the party referred to is the Democratic party.
>
> Here are five distinct falsehoods, deliberately uttered by a professedly Christian paper as being the doctrine of a large and powerful party in the Northern States, which is every day giving proofs of loyalty to the government such as no political party has ever before shown. These falsehoods are the emenations either of ignorance or malice, or both. If the author of them erred through ignorance, he is unfit for his position; if through malice, he is a hypocrite and slanderer. He may take either horn of the dilemma.—*Chicago Times.*

The above is from a paper controlled by men who early declared there should be a "fire in the rear" of Northern troops, and, as might be expected, is utterly false. It is useless, in this community, to bandy epithets with the men of the *Times*, and we will not do so. Now we will show that we did not say that these were views of the Democratic party. We did say:

> "And yet there is evidence that already are steps taken to compact a powerful party which shall control the next Congress, of which these are distinguishing tenets."

There—does *that* speak of the Democratic party as one to be "compacted?"

Again we said:

> "It will be attempted to secure for this organization the old and honored name of the Democratic party. It may be it will command such Democracy as was represented by James Buchanan, John B. Floyd, John C. Breckinridge, Vallandigham and Jesse D. Bright."

To the above we might, perhaps, have added "and the editor of the Chicago *Times*, but did not.

We further said:

> "It will be repudiated by such well known and proven Democrats as hailed the deceased Douglas as their chieftain, by such as Dickinson, Wright, Butler, McClernand, Rice, Gen. Cass, Lew. Wallace, Dumont and Sprague."

And by thousands more brave, true, noble, liberty-loving Democrats. The masses who supported Douglas are like he was, true as steel, and believe there are only "two classes in this war—patriots and traitors."

We further said, in the same editorial, of the party to be "compacted:"

> "It may receive countenance from a few men of other parties who have 'professional scruples' about confiscation, and who would not vote to employ the loyal blacks, though they knew by so doing they would end the war in a Union triumph. It will combine all who in heart and soul are secretly with the rebellion. By whatever name it may be called, it will be a disunion, slave supporting party, which really favors the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.
>
> "That it can have claim to the title of the Democratic party is absurd, while its confessed representative men in loyal States teach another doctrine."

We have said enough to convict the editor of the *Times* of gross mis-statements and leave the matter there.

Sooner let our hand wither than be employed in bearing false witness against a great and loyal party, one which, dropping past differences, has rallied to the support of an administration against the creation of which it fought.

The *Times* adds:

> "This Christian paper is one of many of the same school. Had there been fewer of them and fewer clergymen of the same school, we might have been spared the evils of to-day."

Strange to say, this paragraph contains one truthful statement. It is true this "paper is one of many of the same school," for its sentiments are those of the myriad Union press. They are on the same platform as to the prosecution of the war.

As to the other statement, we may offset it by saying, had there been fewer "fire-in-the-rear" journals of the Chicago *Times* pattern, the war might have ended long ago.

FROM VICKSBURG.

The Fight of the 19th—Masked Batteries on the River—Return of the Ram Queen of the West to Memphis.

GAYOSO HOUSE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 28th, 1862.

Since the brilliant successes of the federal fleet at Memphis, and the demolishing of the confederate rams and gunboats, on the memorable 6th of June, a series of disasters and repulses has served to dishearten the men in command somewhat, and to cause the people to lose the great confidence heretofore reposed in the frail wooden rams and the thinly-plated slow-going mud-turtle gunboats. It was not until the lamentable explosion of the steam drum of the Mound City, off St. Charles, in White River, had resulted in the loss of almost an entire crew of as good and true men as ever trod a deck; until the loss of the ram Lancaster; the loss, almost, of the steamer Tyler; the disabling of the Queen of the West, and the gunboat Carondelet, in the several contests with the batteries at Vicksburg, and the rebel ram Arkansas, however, that it became fully apparent that destruction had seized upon our western navy, and that disaster seemed to follow it like a fiend. It is idle to say we have anything upon the waters of the Mississippi—any single craft, I mean, that can be successfully pitted against the Arkansas. We have not, with one or two exceptions, our gunboats are penetrable by ordinary shot and shell, especially when fired from slight elevations, or point blank range. Then their ports are not well protected—their speed is less than it should be. Their guns are generally good, and of heavy metal. Their commanders are brave men, their seamen and officers of the same piece.

That there has been gross mismanagement since our fleet left Memphis and passed to Vicksburg, or that the fates have been greatly against us, is very evident from the number of gunboats and rams disabled, and the seamen slaughtered within the past few weeks. Some say that in the fight of the 15th inst., in which the Carondelet, the Tyler, and the ram Lancaster were engaged with the single ram of the rebels, the Arkansas, and in which that boat passed through an entire fleet, raking it right and left with her heavy broadsides, and landed safe and sound under the protection of the batteries at last, might have terminated differently had the federal fleet been prepared, as it might have been, having had time enough and having been warned on the night previous, to receive the foe. As it was, no steamers had sufficient steam up to make headway. They could not get clear of intruding transports, hence could do nothing but lay idle and allow the saucy enemy to pass by. How true these strictures may be, I am not called upon to judge. I may state, however, that a creditable witness, who was in the fleet on the morning of the 15th inst., informs me that the sound of firing could be distinctly heard up the Yazoo, the stream taking a course there that would bring the contending parties within three miles of the fleet by land—and that he heard it, and thus heard it—but attributed the sound to our guns, supposed to have been shelling the woods along the river bank. Even in this event, it would appear to have been the duty of somebody to see that steam was up on the gunboats. Somebody did not do it. Somebody, therefore, is to blame for not doing as he should have done. Another thing. It was well known when the fleet passed the mouth of the Yazoo River that the Arkansas and other boats were up that stream. The Arkansas was then unfinished, unarmed, and, in fact her guns were subsequently carted to her across the country from Vicksburg. Knowing this, was it not the duty of Commodore Davis, as soon as he had formed a junction with Farragut, to go back with some of his fleet, or send some one back with sufficient force, to capture the boat or destroy her? It would appear so, to an unprofessional person. Even now, the cause of the late movement of the same fleet back to the mouth of the same stream is to lock the stable after the steed has flown—or after the *best* steed has flown—as there are but a few transports and some incomplete rams now in the river. The Arkansas has escaped, done injury enough to our flotilla to cause us to blush for the effectiveness or non-effectiveness of our whole western navy, and now we back down, retreat twelve miles, and pause to allow him to complete repairs and give her plenty of rope—not to hang herself with, but with which to hang up some more of our fleet for repairs. This may be politic, may be right, but I am not alone in thinking otherwise.

The rebels swell with pride over what they suppose they have accomplished. This is not wholly without foundation.

THE FIGHT OF THE NINETEENTH.

Full particulars in an account in full, as far as is now known, was sent you by telegraph the other day, of the fight with the Arkansas and the batteries at Vicksburg, on the 19th inst. It was briefly a defeat of our gunboats, resulting in a retreat. What caused the Essex to flee from the foe after firing three guns, paying no attention to the remainder of the fleet? What caused Commodore Davis to forget to follow up and aid the ram Queen of the West, after her second and ineffectual attempt to injure the Arkansas by butting? What caused all this, I say? We who did not see the fight are at a loss to determine. Perhaps the Essex was disabled. If so, she did not show it, but on the contrary did show an extremely "clean pair of heels," as she steamed down stream. If Commodore Davis did forget to aid and back the Queen, he did not forget to bellow forth some undistinguishable words through his trumpet, which caused her to miss her first and best blow. But the chief inquiry, after all, in this fight, is, "What was Farragut doing, that he did not come up to the scratch and co-operate with Davis in the attempt to capture the rebel ram?" There is but an echo to answer, "Why?" One thing is certain, however, he did not do it, whatever excuse he may be able to give the question.

The most charitable conclusion that can be arrived at, with the existing light upon the subject, is, that Commodore Davis was, as stated, confined to his cabin with sickness, and that he did not even go so far as to speak through his trumpet to the Queen of the West: that many of his officers and men, and those of Farragut's fleet, were prostrated with fevers, and all enfeebled and unfit for duty. It must have been so. I cannot believe that such a result could have otherwise been reached.

THE RETURN OF THE QUEEN OF THE WEST.

On the 20th the Queen of the West started on her return trip, badly crippled by the shots of the Arkansas, in charge of Lieut. Hunter. She was accompanied by the three remaining members of the Bohemian brigade, all the others having returned to Memphis some weeks before, either wore out or sick with break-bone fever. The Carrondelet followed, but came along much slower than the Queen.

At Greenville, or just below, the Queen met the ram Lioness going to the fleet. The crew had lost one of its members by the guns of a masked battery located on the shore four miles above the town. Hence, when the Queen neared the supposed location of the battery, preparations were made to resist. Muskets were put in the hands of all—the newspaper men included—and some of the latter even volunteered to serve the guns on the decks—and everything made ship-shape for action. But little did the gallant little band anticipate the reception they were to meet. The hull of the sunken steamer Sallie Wood was passed at the foot of Chicot Island (No 82;) Greenville was passed. Some four miles above the latter place the channel of the river runs nigh the Mississippi shore, and before the Queen's lookout had discovered a gun or the semblance of one, there was a flash and a shot whizzed through the air above the deck. Then followed the sharp reports of rifles and muskets, and the thin sides of the state-rooms were riddled with bullets. Although the batteries could not be seen, so well were they masked, the guns were trained as near the spot whence came the smoke of the guns as possible, and a broadside was fired by the gunners, and it was quickly followed by a volley of musketry from beneath the decks where the sharpshooters had been located behind the oaken bulwarks. Thus it continued as long as the Queen was within range, she moving rapidly up the stream meanwhile. Some fifty shots struck the hull of the Queen in different places. At one time it was thought a second Mound City affair was going to occur, as a steam pipe was cut, but it was closed by an attentive officer, and the disaster evaded.

FROM GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

Terrible Sufferings on the March to Helena.

[Extract from a private letter dated:]

HELENA, ARK., July 15, 1862.

I have at last arrived at a place where I can write to you with some certainty of your getting my letter. I have written to you time and again, but have never received but one letter from you that I remember of. We have been having hard times I can tell you. We have been in Gen. Curtis' army for the last two months. We left Jacksonport about a month ago and have just arrived here, and have had to fight our way every inch, over blockades and masked batteries. Our army has been in nearly a starving condition, sometimes we have been for two and three days without anything to eat, and completely surrounded by the enemy. Every well on the road was either filled up or poisoned, so all we could get was the most filthy water you could possibly imagine, standing in mud holes in the roads or swamps, and nearly all our men are sick in consequence of it, and many have died. We have been on a forced march for nearly two weeks, day and night, and the whole route was lined with dead horses and mules. We have fought three hard battles and have lost a great many in killed and wounded. Our regiment has done the best fighting yet, in proportion to the numbers engaged. Our company with three others was attacked by 1,500 rebel Texan rangers, and fought like tigers for two hours. We made a good many of them bite the dust, but many of our brave boys were missed at the mess. We attacked the enemy in ambush and fought until dark, and renewed the fight next morning, when we routed them completely. My horse was shot from under me on the first charge, and all the injury I received was a bruised leg when my horse fell. Col. Brackett, Major Wallis, Adjutant Blackburn, Capt. Knight, and a lieutenant, were among the officers wounded, and if our colonel had not had on a steel vest he would have fallen on the spot.

Your son GEORGE.

HELENA, Ark., July 17, 1862.

I could not begin to tell you all in a week. You can imagine something what our troops suffered when they fainted and fell on the road from hunger, thirst and exhaustion. We were surrounded by the enemy, and had to fight our way through the worst country I ever saw, to the Mississippi River. We arrived here the 14th. On the levee there had been several boxes of hard bread opened, and about five or six bushels were broken up very fine and trodden into the dirt and mud. Our poor boys saw them, and broke ranks in the wildest confusion, and such devouring of dirty food would have melted a heart of stone. Our general witnessed the sight and wept like a child. But now we are comparatively comfortable; boats are coming constantly with supplies. Our army consists of about 40,000 men, although we look around and miss many a companion in arms who has fallen while bravely contending for the honor of his country.

THE RECENT FIGHT OF THE NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

CAMP ASHLAND, ARKANSAS, July 25, 1862.

Editors of Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of the 22d inst. I notice a communication from your correspondent at Memphis, giving an account of an action in which our regiment (the 9th Illinois) was engaged on the 29th of June last. The matter contained in the article alluded to is so at variance with the truth that I cannot let it pass uncontradicted. There is no disposition to cast any reflections upon your correspondent, on the contrary, I have no doubt he gave his information as he got it from the *hero of the stori.*

Not wishing to sail under false colors, but believing that our regiment can afford to have the truth told of its acts and doings, and above all not wishing to appear as heroes before our friends upon any such falsome balderdash, I have been requested by a number of officers of the regiment to give you a plain and succint statement of the facts, over my proper signature. On the day in question, a forage train, guarded by companies K, C, L and B, under the command of Major Wallis, left the camp at village Creek in quest of forage, about two miles from camp, and within our line, we came to a farm, halted the train, and proceeded to search the premises for forage; while the search was going on a horseman came up the road at full gallop and informed us that a forage train of the 3d Iowa cavalry, about four miles ahead of us, had been attacked by the enemy, and that their leader, a lieutenant, with three men, had been killed—that the Iowa boys, with a small detachment of the 33d Illinois, were making a stand, defending themselves the best they could, and were greatly in need of assistance, the enemy being as four to one. Major Wallis ordered me to take half of my troops and go their relief. I had but thirty men with me, and suggested that fifteen men could give but little assistance, the enemy being in considerable force. Capt. Booth and Lieut. Bayley begged permission to go, saying to the the major, we were not yet outside of our camp lines, and that no harm could come to the train. His reply was, Capt. Cameron, take your troops and go to the support of our friends.

We moved forward at a gallop and shortly came up to the train, which we found in considerable confusion, the lieutenant and three men of the 3d Iowa killed and several wounded. I found a squad of the 33d Illinois posted in advance down the road. I enquired where the enemy was. The lieutenant replied in the edge of the woods just below the cornfield. I ordered him to throw out his men as skirmishers, through the woods which flanked the right of the road. I threw down the fence upon my left, formed my men in line in the cornfield, and in this manner proceeded about a mile, occasionally driving in a rebel. We were close upon the woods when a messenger from Maj. W. ordered us back to his command at the forks of the road, where we had left him. I countermarched my men, got the train in order and started on my way back. I had scarcely left the farm when I met Col. Bussey of the 3d Iowa, with his command on his way to support his train. I asked him where he left Major W., he said back at the forks of the road. Just at this time Col. Brackett came up with two battalions of his regiment, having ordered Major W. to join him with his three companies, he protesting to Col. Brackett that there was no use of going down there, that their was no enemy there and no corn. Col. Brackett replied, "I will have corn or blood, so come along," Col. Brackett said to Col. Bussey, "let me go down there, I want to clean these fellows out;" and off he dashed at full trot at the head of the column, Major W. at the head of his battalion. We passed the corn field and entered the woods, and had not advanced over half a mile when we came upon the enemy, concealed in the thick underbrush and canebrake. On the first volley Captain Knight was severely wounded, his horse killed under him, and five or six of his men badly wounded, one of whom has since died. Shortly after the firing commenced Adjt. Stevenson came down to the left of the column, and ordered me to take my troop to the front and hold the position, and, if possible, dislodge the enemy. I drew my troop out of the column, leaving Major Wallis there, and went up to the front at a gallop, and formed my men front into line diagonally across the road. Just at this time a volley came pouring out of the bushes and canebrake, throwing the men into some confusion. They immediately rallied and poured in upon them a deadly fire from our long ranged Russian rifled muskets, driving them from their fastness. We also discharged our revolvers, and were proceeding to reload, when Capt. Booth came up and formed on my left, as did Capt. Gifford, both of whom did most excellent execution on the enemy. Capt. Gifford and myself were the last to leave the ground, Capt. Booth returning nearly at the same time. If Major Wallis was there, neither of us saw him. He was not here in command of his battalion, as you can readily see. He was undoubtedly wounded in the calf of the right leg but with so small a shot that the surgeon was unable to enter it with his probe. In this engagement our loss was thirty-six or seven wounded, two of whom have since died. The loss of the enemy was fourteen killed. We have no means of knowing the number of their wounded. The fighting was severe and the men behaved well. Col. Bracket directed every movement that was made, and this he done in person, exposed all the time to a galling fire from an unseen foe, and this notwithstanding he was struck with a ball, inflicting a severe injury, his life being saved because he was protected by a steel vest. So well did he manage the affair, that the enemy came with a flag of truce next day and begged permission of Gen. Burton to bury their dead.

This is all, and is but the simple, naked truth, as every officer will testify that was present. I would like to say many things to you upon different subjects. I have refrained from writing to any of my friends, for reasons satisfactory to myself. We want no more words, we want *blows*, deal squarely upon the head of the monster that has caused this wicked rebellion. I congratulate the people of Illinois upon the defeat of the proposed new constitution. Your paper is looked for with anxiety and read with avidity. I would like to say more, but cannot.

Truly yours, CHAS. S. CAMERON,
Capt. Co. K, 9th Ill. Cavalry.

The National Intelligencer and What it is About.

[From the Washington Correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

The old *National Intelligencer* of this city has of late been endeavoring to monopolize Mr. Lincoln and the administration. While the *Evening Post*, the *Tribune*, and the *Independent* have been mildly expostulating with the president, the *Intelligencer* rushes to his defense, especially in reference to the slavery question. *Everything* that the president has done favoring slavery this paper applauds and praises, and when any act is against slavery it keeps silent. On Saturday morning a remarkable article appeared in the *Intelligencer* upon Mr. Seward and his position with the administration. The article was undoubtedly written by Thurlow Weed, who is here, and it means a good deal. We hear from it that Mr. Seward has been the enemy of no general whether in success or disaster, and that he now wishes to see unanimity everywhere. Finally, we have the thrice-repeated statement that Mr. Seward, when he leaves the state department, leaves public life forever. "I will not be president, even if the people want me as a candidate," says Mr. Seward through his faithful friend Mr. Weed. And, by the way, there is a little secret connected with this whole matter. Thurlow Weed has a hold upon the *National Intelligencer* that most people know nothing about. His tenure is pecuniary. The nominal proprietors of that sheet can deny that he is editor or owner, but in reality he has the whole concern in his hands. It is covered with debt, is mortgaged all over, and Thurlow Weed has the management of those mortgages. In other words, Mr. Seward generally "inspires" the general course of the *Intelligencer*. He gives it nice bits of exclusive news occasionally. The settlement of the Trent difficulty was given entirely to that journal. Not one of the New York journals had it till after it was printed in full in the *Intelligencer*. So with other very important matters, which Mr. Seward had within his own grasp. This may seem idle gossip to some, but it is not. It all bears on one very important point. The *Intelligencer* opposes all radical measures for the overthrow of the rebellion. It has of late seen fit to join issue with the leading Republican journals on the question of abolishing slavery. Does it represent anybody? Is it Mr. Seward's personal organ? There are very many reasons to believe that it never writes anything that it knows will displease the secretary of state. It often publishes leading editorials written either by Mr. Seward or his friends. As for the next important question—does Mr. Seward have the ear of the president? there can be no room for doubt. Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln are very intimate, and, unless Madame Rumor tells unconscionable lies, agree almost entirely as to the conduct of the war.

PERSONAL.—Hon. E. B. Washburne, during a recent brief visit to New York was serenaded by a party of prominent German citizens who congratulated him on his successful congressional career. The *Evening Post* says:

> Mr. Sagismund Kauffman acted as the spokesman to the party. Mr. Washburne made a few remarks eulogizing the labors of the late congress, which he said it was the fashion of the semi-secessionists to denounce. He demanded a more vigorous prosecution of the war. "I shall take courage and hope," said he, "when I see a general in the field of energy and courage, and whose heart is in this cause, and who is willing to use these black men either as laborers or as soldiers in the way they can be most useful. Then I will take hope. We want less strategy and more fighting. We want to use the bayonet more and the spade less—that is what we want." The speaker denounced England, expressed his confidence in President Lincoln, and concluded with an appeal for increased enlistments.

STATISTICS OF FRAUDS IN OUR PAPER CURRENCY.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF COUNTERFEITING.

A Suggestion—Defects and Remedies.

The New York *Times* of the 29th, gives an interesting and extensive sketch of the evils to which the paper currency is exposed, and the inherent abuses that belong to it. We compile a few facts:

While only about two-thirds of our bank note issues were counterfeited in 1856, about four-fifths are counterfeited now. There is a decrease of "imitations," or real counterfeits, because the facilities for alterations have increased to such an extent that instead of 4,119 in 1856, we have 3,039 different kinds in 1862. The "spurious" notes have also increased from 234 to 1,685 varieties, and the miscellaneous frauds from 142 to 717 varieties. The total increase in the number of banks was only about 74, while the increase in counterfeiting of all kinds was nearly *three thousand* varieties. How many of each variety was issued, as already remarked, is known only to the counterfeiter. Making the moderate estimate of $1,000 of each variety in circulation, we have a total amount of nearly six millions of dollars (and possibly sixty millions are afloat) of bad money constantly passing from hand to hand, destroying the confidence in the circulating medium, embarrassing trade, and presenting an appalling evidence of moral turpitude.

One cause of the multiplicity of altered notes is the remarkable similarity of names occurring among the banks in this country. We find twenty-four Union Banks, of which eight are in New York State; twenty-three City Banks, of which four are in New York State; twenty-three Farmers' Banks, of which seven are in New York State.

There are eight People's Banks, six Traders' Banks, fourteen Farmers' and Mechanics' Banks, ten Market Banks. Then we have Mechanics' and Manufacturers', Mechanics' and Traders', Mechanics' and Farmers', Mechanics' and Merchants', Mechanics' and Planters' Banks *ad libitum*, and all those titles transposed. Likewise, Farmers' and Citizens', Farmers' and Manufacturers', Farmers' and Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics', Farmers' and Exchange Banks, all tending to confuse by the similarity of title, especially since the name of the State is often placed in an obscure corner of the note, so as not to attract attention, and give a poor bank the benefit of the circulation of a good bank of the same name. Thus, when a New Yorker sees the Orange County Bank, his mind will naturally revert to our land of milk and butter, and he may take the note, not thinking that there is an Orange Bank in New Jersey, and an Orange Bank in Vermont, or perchance an Orange Bank, Washington, D. C.

THE DEFECTS OF OUR PAPER CURRENCY SUMMED UP.

Briefly, then, the defects of our paper currency are these:

1. Our system of engraving admits of illimitable alterations both from low to high denominations, and from fraudulent banks to the semblance of good ones.
2. The use of the same devices on different notes, while it is a source of profit to the engraver, it is a great aid to the counterfeiter, because a counterfeit of one note is a counterfeit of parts of many others.
3. The extensive application of machine work in engraving adds a number of mechanics to the list of counterfeiters.
4. The present style of note engraving enables the counterfeiter to obtain without suspicion the aid of a number of skilled confederates.
5. The constant reissue of notes after mutilation and defacement, by defying close scrutiny, aids the circulation of bungling frauds.
6. The multiplicity of banks of the same name renders a counterfeit plate available for a number of "spurious" issues.
7. The prevalent system of engraving has scattered a number of "old plates," having on them the work of our best artists, which is thus made available for frauds.
8. The various patent plans for the prevention of counterfeiting, have been but partially adopted, and tend only to confuse the public.
9. Our loose system of banking enables dishonest men to issue bills from obscure localities bearing a resemblance to sound banks in name, and in artistic execution, (often engraved by the same firms as the genuine,) so that when the bogus institution collapses the worthless issue is bought up by counterfeiters, and altered to resemble the good.
10. It is not unusual for publishers of so-called "Detectors" to be instrumental in aiding these fraudulent banks to obtain circulation, and expose them only when it is too late for the public to protect itself against loss.
11. We have no official list of good banks.
12. Counterfeiters easily escape punishment in many cases.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

The remedy is with the people. State action is insufficient to meet such a national evil. The subject is well worthy the attention of the national legislature. Let every man, either directly or indirectly, urge upon the general government the necessity of taking some immediate and effective steps to check an evil, which, in view of the enormous issue of our treasury notes, is destined to be greater than ever. Surely the government is bound to provide as many safeguards for its paper currency as for its coin. Here are a few general principles which should, apparently, guide the paper currency reform.

Let the denomination and name of a note be so interwoven that it cannot be altered without destroying the whole.

Make it a criminal offence for one bank to imitate the notes of another in artistic design.

Throw open to competition among the artists of the country the business of bank note engraving, which is now monopolized by a few capitalists, who employ mechanics instead of artists.

Stringently enforce the laws against counterfeiting.

Stop the reissue of worn-out, defaced and mutilated notes.

Stop the establishment of banks of the same name.

Enforce all over the United States the dead letter law of the State of New York, compelling the surrender to the bank department of "all dies, plates and materials" used in the process of engraving a bank note.

Reform our system of engraving by national enactment.

Establish a uniform system of laws throughout the States so as to stop the issue of wild-cat money.

Severely punish any publisher of a Bank Note Detector who vouches for the soundness of a bank he knows to be worthless.

Publish an official list of the good banks.

In short, make bad money so scarce that it will be a curiosity. Make it contraband of war, to be confiscated at sight by the police; not offered for sale as now.

The Change and what Produces It.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Crossing yesterday the threshhold of a palatial jewelry store in Chestnut street, we observed at the counter a man accompanied by an overdressed female, paying for a thousand dollar set of diamonds he had then purchased. The buyer of the glittering trinkets, less than a year ago, had as little prospect of owning a thousand dollar set of diamonds as of inheriting the fee simple of all Golconda. The gems were duly disposed upon the person of his companion, and consigning the empty casket to his pocket, the parties walked out.

"How is trade?" we asked of the proprietor, as he led us back into the store, beaming with smiles.

"Trade," said he, "with us was never better—rarely so good."

We marvelled. He called our attention to his long row of show-cases, in which the stock was manifestly meagre, and from which very many costly gems that we had known by sight had now disappeared.

"A year ago," said the dealer in jewels, "our stock was so large that we trembled to look at it. We had sets of diamonds, pearls, opals, rubies and emeralds costing us large sums, whose sale we looked upon as hopeless until national order was restored. Now they are nearly all gone. We have sold six sets to-day, and $1,000 was the lowest priced one among them all."

"And the buyers?"

"The buyers are all, or nearly all, new faces. Our old customers we scarcely ever see, except they come for some trifling purchase, or bring their watches to be put in order. So far from buying from us, they oftener come with requests for the purchase back of gems bought from us years before."

"Who are your present best customers?" we asked.

"Just such persons as those you passed on entering the door. Army speculators and contractors are now spending the money. It come easily; it departs upon wings equally rapid. Contractors, indirectly, oftentimes, pay for their contracts."

"Pay for their contracts?" we asked.

"Not always directly, but generally by a present other than money. By grateful contractors who desire to exhibit their sense of obligation to friends who influence the contracts, the most liberal purchases of jewelry are made. In good times we had many customers who spent at a time as little as three, five or ten dollars. We rarely sell a customer now less than a fifty dollar diamond or set of jewelry."

We bowed our thanks for the manifestly veritable information, and walked away in a brown study.

The Hopes and Fears of the Rebels.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, July 26th.]

It seems to be quite evident that the Yankee government, in spite of the monster war meetings which it is instigating throughout the North, will not be able to recruit its ranks by means of volunteers. It is also evident that, in the event of failure, it will resort to a draft, and that a draft is to the last degree distasteful to the Northern people. These facts having become very plain are calculated to make an impression upon our people, which, if indulged, may prove very prejudicial to our cause. Already we observe that many persons are flattering themselves that the required number of troops (300,000) cannot be raised. This is a mistake which it it should be made likewise by the government, may prove a very serious one.

Our prospects at present are bright and encouraging. They can only become overcast by our own folly or negligence. Yet, though we exercise the utmost prudence and foresight, though we neglect no opportunity and forego no advantage; though we pursue every success to the utmost extent of the advantages which can be extracted from it; though our energy in the cabinet be worthy the encouragement of our soldiers in the field, we must still expect a protracted and arduous struggle—a struggle that may drag on for years, and may terminate only when our foe shall have wasted all his resources in his frantic efforts to subdue us, and shall have become ready to relinquish the contest sorely because he is too exhausted to continue it. It is proper for us to look our situation fully in the face. We must not flatter ourselves with the delusion that our trials are nearly at an end. There is not the slightest reason to fear that we shall ever be subjugated, but "the price of freedom is eternal vigilance."

The Soldiers Still Voting—The New Constitution Doomed.

"Fancette," the Memphis correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat*, says:

> The Illinois regiments in Gen. Wallace's division have already taken an informal vote upon the new constitution. The majority against its adoption was overwhelming, and it is positive now that the soldiers here and at Helena will stand up at least 8,000 majority against the adoption of the new constitution. The vote was taken by consent of Gen. Wallace, upon the urgent request of his men and officers, and informal returns have been sent to the commissioners at Springfield. Whether the vote will be counted in, or whether, seeing the turn affairs have taken, the commissioners will show themselves here, remains to be seen.

BENEFITS TO BE GAINED FROM ENLISTING IN OLD REGIMENTS.—An old soldier, who has served sixteen years in the regular service, suggests the following facts as inducements for volunteers to enter old regiments:

Volunteers entering an organized regiment will enjoy the following advantages:

1. They will learn more in one month in an old regiment than they will learn in four or six months in a new regiment, for in the one case every old officer and soldier is by precept and example an instructor, while in the other the officers only are instructors, and oftentimes but inexperienced and imperfect ones.

2. They will better escape the diseases of camp life among old and experienced soldiers than in newly organized regiments. Presuming that the inefficient and selfish officers who have neglected their men have to a great extent resigned or have been displaced, the officers and men who remain in the old regiments have learned by observations and experience the means of preserving health, and will impart their knowledge to the young soldier. In proof of this, I know a captain in the army of the Potomac who had been for years in the regular army, and through the campaign in Mexico, who has not lost a single man by sickness.

3. There will probably be less loss of life in battle in an old organization than in a new one. Experienced officers will be less likely to expose their men needlessly than inexperienced ones. Old regiments will be less likely to be thrown into disorder under fire. As a general thing, the men will be better cared for, if wounded, because of the better organization for the care of the wounded and because the old surgeons have had greater experience in the treatment of the sick and wounded.

4. Young soldiers in an old regiment will share the glory of a veteran corps.

And, finally, as it is presumed that all who volunteer desire to render the most efficient service to the government, it is safe to say that ten thousand men distributed through the regiments now in the field will accomplish more in the next six months than thirty thousand organized into new regiments.

POLITICAL.

A Republican congressional convention for the (new) third district of Iowa has been called to meet at West Union, Fayette county, on Wednesday, August 6th.

—The convention for the fourth Iowa district will meet at Montezuma on the same day.

—The Republicans of the fifth district of Wisconsin will hold their convention at Oshkosh, on Thursday, the fourth day of September.

☞ The *Free Trader* says the Illinois River is now higher at Ottawa than it has before been for eighteen years, and as a consequence the steamer Menominee has been up to Ottawa, affording several excursions up and down the river to the people of that town.

☞ Gov. Andrew says he is authorized by the war department to announce that the men who enlist in the old regiments will be discharged when the term of service of those regiments expires.

Military.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS.

HEADQUARTERS 19TH ILLINOIS, HUNTSVILLE, ALA., —, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 39.

All commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates belonging to the 19th regiment Illinois volunteers who are now away from their respective companies, except those who have a Surgeon's certificate of disability, (which must be subsequent to the date of this order) or are on regularly detailed or detached service, will report to these Headquarters within ten days of the date of the publishment of this order.

Those failing to comply with this order will be treated as deserters, and their names published as such. This order will be carried out to the letter.

By order of F. HARDING, Major Commanding.
M. D. TEMPLE, A. Adjutant.
August 4, 1862.—aug4-t3m-261

BERDAN'S UNITED STATES SHARP SHOOTERS.

A chance now in this brilliant corps. Capt. W. H. Horton having been detailed by order of Gen. McClellan to recruit for this Regiment, has opened an office in this city.

The only Recruiting Office for this branch in the West.

Berdan's men are too well known of fame to need much detail. They have been in all the battles on the peninsula, and by their skill and discipline have been noted amongst "rebs," and at home.

Pay commences at time of enlistment. ADVANCE MONEY, as authorized by Government, paid to recruits when mustered in.

$25.00 of the bounty and one month's pay paid in advance. SHARPE'S (Breech Loading) RIFLES, equipments and clothing furnished immediately on joining regiment.

THIS CORPS IS EXEMPT FROM ALL FATIGUE DUTY.

None enlisted to go into camps of Instruction. Office now open at 58 Randolph street. Post Office Box 3638.
CAPT. W. H. HORTON,
jy31-t232-2w 1st Regiment Berdan's U. S. S. S.

"BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT," CHICAGO.

CAPTAIN A. S. CHADBOURNE'S COMPANY.

A few more volunteers wanted for this crack Company, which is attached to the above Regiment. Good stout men who want to serve their country, will apply without delay. Men in the country who wish to join this Company will pay their railroad fare, taking a receipt for the same, and the AMOUNT WILL BE REFUNDED to them here on enlistment. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS cash in hand paid to each volunteer when the Regiment is mustered in. Fall in, boys! Recruiting Office in tent, southeast corner of Court House Square. jy29-t283-1w

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Wanted immediately for the

MARINE ARTILLERY,

Seamen, Boatmen, Ordinary Seamen and Riflemen.

For the Naval Expedition under command of W. A. HOWARD, New York. Pay the same as the Navy for Seamen. Riflemen and Landsmen same as Infantry. All have the benefit of prize money, and the addition of a complete outfit,

And $100 Bounty

at the expiration of the service, three years or the war. $25 of the bounty money to be paid in advance on joining the Regiment. Also, Pensions and Prize Money.

List of clothing for Marine Artillery:—1 Long Pea Jacket, 1 Blue Cloth Pea Jacket, 2 pairs Duck Trowsers, 1 Black Silk Handkerchief, 1 pair Long Stockings, 1 pair Blue Cloth Trowsers, 1 pair blue Satinet Trowsers, 1 pair Boots, 1 pair Shoes, 1 blue Cap, 2 pair Drawers, 2 flannel Shirts, 2 Linen Frocks, 2 Blankets, 1 Mattress, 1 Glazed Hat.

Landsmen joining this corps have nothing to do with working the vessel. They will be employed as riflemen and heavy artillery. No knapsacks to carry or long marches. This is one of the most desirable corps to join in the service. Apply to CAPT. C. D. C. WILLIAMS, Recruiting Officer, corner of Lake and Market street, near the bridge. jy30-t303-1m

MILITARY NOTICE.—Officers of the 71st, and all other new Regiments, will find it to their interest in purchasing outfits to call on E. B. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up stairs), OVER THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS OFFICE. Sword Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Caps, Bugles, Pistols, Cartridges, and everything else needed of the best quality and cheapest in market. E. B. BOWEN, 20 Clark st. up stairs. jy31

General Notices.

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN AND MANITOWOC.—A first class Steamer leaves Goodrich's Dock, first above Clark street Bridge,

Every Morning, at 9 o'clock,

Connecting at Milwaukee with Detroit and Milwaukee Steamships for Grand Haven: also, with Railroads for St. Paul. Fare to St. Paul and all points on the Upper Mississippi One Dollar less than by any other route.

Fare from Chicago to		1st Class.	2d Class.
"	Kenosha	$1.00	50c.
"	Racine	1.25	75c.
"	Milwaukee	1.50	$1.00
"	Grand Haven	3.00	2.50

First Class includes Meals and Room.
jy23-t83-2w A. E. GOODRICH, 6 & 8 River street.

"BUCK EYE FRUIT JAR."

THE BEST

"SELF-SEALING JAR."

Ever offered to the public. For sale wholesale and retail by
BURLEY & TYRREL,
jy23-t304-1w 48 LAKE STREET.

A. F. BUSCHICK, Practical Machinist and Draftsman, will make Drawings for Machinery of all descriptions, and offers his services to those wishing to secure Patent Rights. Specifications, Drawings, and Models made to order. Office of the Marine Boiler Works, Michigan street, between Wells and Franklin streets, Chicago, Ill. jy11-t766-1m

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS. CHICAGO, July 30, 1862.

By an addition to the Rules and Regulations of the Board, adopted at a meeting held the 29th inst., the Directors were authorized to establish such rates of commission for the purchase and sale of property by the members of the Association as in their judgments are right and reasonable; and

Any Member Violating such Rules either directly or indirectly in Over or Under

charging shall be liable to expulsion in a manner and form as proved.

The rules adopted by the Board of Directors, at a meeting held Tuesday evening, 29th inst., to go into effect on the 1st day of August next; and are as follows: COMMISSION FOR SELLING.

On all grain received by Railroad ... 1c per bu.
On all grain received by Canal, except wheat, not less than ... ½c per bu.
On wheat received by Canal ... 1c per bu.

A broker shall be allowed to buy or sell only for members of the Board of Trade, usual at regular commission. [aul-t279-1w] Z. CATLIN, Sec'y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

In Drawing of July 5th, 1862, No. 11,886 drew $100,000; No. 21,949 drew $50,000; No. 15,775 drew $25,000; No. 21,682 drew $10,000; No. 17,834 drew $5,000. In drawing of July 26, No. 12,873 drew $100,000; No. 9,681 drew $50,000; No. 17,889 drew $25,000; No. 18,771 drew $10,000; No. 21,228 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

FOUND—A Cow with red sides, white on the back, one horn shorter than the other. Owner can find the same at the residence of NICHOLAS DUGGAN, Calhoun Place, between Clark and Dearborn Place, by calling and paying charges.

CHICAGO CITY DIRECTORY. The subscribers to this work having been supplied, the remaining books on hand will be sold at $1.00 per copy. As there are comparatively few applications it is necessary to make early application. HALPIN & BAILEY, Office, 102 Clark street, (up-stairs).

ALCOHOL, ALCOHOL. PEORIA ALCOHOL, in lots of from 5 to 100 bbls, for sale by GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 3 Steel's Block, Cor. No. 175 South Water st. jy29-t181-1m

Wholesale Houses.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET, Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH,

SKIRTS

At Manufacturer's Prices,

CORSETS

At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Skirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that

Cannot be Surpassed.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE And Metal Warehouse.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, &c., Tinners Tools and Machines, And Tinners Goods of all descriptions.

FENCE WIRE, best American manufacture. NAILS, "Wheeling" brand.

Japanned and Pressed Tinware, CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

A full assortment of all goods in our line at Eastern prices.

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

GROCERIES.

Ewing, Briggs & Co.

73 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,

Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

At Wholesale,

EMBRACING

SUGARS,	FISH,
TEAS,	TOBACCO,
COFFEES,	RICE,
SYRUPS,	SPICES,
MOLASSES,	SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,	

WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.

We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 73 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Chicago.
Thomas Heermans, Chicago. my15-t331-1y

GROCERIES, 16 & 18 STATE STREET,

C. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co., 34 & 36 Lake Street, Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as

Cordoroys, Satinets, Moleskins, Cottonades, Velveteens, F. and M. Cass, Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth, Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens, Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat, Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths, Fancy Linens, Tweeds.

You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand. ap1-p11y

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna, Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

STRYKER & CO., No. 141 Lake Street,

Have just received a large lot of

DRESS GOODS!

FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES,

Which they are offering at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

To suit the season. Also some new styles of

SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES,

Including the new FRENCH SACQUE, and the RUFFLED MANTLES. We invite a close inspection of these goods, in quality and price, knowing that we cannot be undersold.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

New Styles of Pacific Lawns

Only One Shilling per yard,

JACCONETS, FRENCH ORGANDIES,

New goods and new prices. Also, a fine assortment of Black Silk Twist Lace Mitts, Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery and Gloves, Summer and Undergarments, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas,

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS

A large lot of VEILS now opening, comprising Mode Colored Grenadine, Love and Lace goods at very low figures.

Hoop Skirts for both Ladies' and Misses', comprising the

Bridal Trail and Paris Trail,

Made of the best Watch Spring Steel and at prices as low as can elsewhere be found.

LACE POINTS AND MANTLES,

A full assortment, very cheap. Also just opened a large lot of the celebrated JENNY LIND CORSETS at the same low price as formerly. We invite all to call and examine.

NO. 141 LAKE STREET. STRYKER & CO. my18-t457-1y

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

Straw Goods, Parasols, Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,

25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Have now in store a large and desirable stock of Spring Trade which will be offered at

Eastern Prices

For Cash or approved short credit.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. 190 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c., DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales.

SPRING 1862.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO,

Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of

DOMESTICS,

Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, WOOLENS, and a choice selection of

DRESS GOODS.

[illegible]

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Wholesale Houses.

GROCERIES. Heavy arrivals bought before late advances.

500 Hhds. Sugar,
PORTO RICO AND NEW ORLEANS
800 Bbls. Refined Sugars,
1,000 Bags Coffee,
1,000 Chests Tea,
2,000 Caddies Tobacco,
3,000 Dozen Pails,
650 Dozen Tubs.

—ALSO—

A full stock of everything wanted by Grocers,

IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS

FOR SALE AT THE

LOWEST MARKET PRICES

—BY—

DAY, ALLEN & CO., 44 & 46 South Water Street.

SMITH BROTHERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 43 South Water street, Chicago.

Keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of

SUGARS, COFFEES, Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses, Teas, WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, &c.

All of which will be sold Very Low for Cash.

MARCELLUS B. SMITH, WALDO W. SMITH, A. JUDSON SMITH.

BLACKBURN BROTHERS, WHOLESALE LEATHER AND HIDE STORE, 46 Lake Street, Chicago.

We beg to inform our customers that we have completed our new partnership arrangements, and are now receiving a new and complete assortment of LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS, Of prime quality, to which we invite the attention of Shoe and Harness Makers. Our entire stock offered at the lowest market prices. BLACKBURN BROS.
C. BLACKBURN. [jy14-t615-1m]

POLLARD & DOANE, Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago.
J. K. POLLARD. [my31-t326-3m]

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE Sewing Machine

[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]

Manufactured by A. B. HOWE,

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay tribute. This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to all kinds of tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c. Buy the

Improved Howe Sewing Machine

And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest muslin or the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in sewing across seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.

☞ Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed. Circulars, containing full description of the Machine, can be had on application, or sent by mail.

ADDRESS J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 68 Lake street, Chicago. my17-t421-1y

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. WESTERN OFFICE AND SALESROOM, 124 Lake St., Chicago. W. C. MASON.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, the LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to carry either way, and to fasten the ends of seams with neatness and despatch, by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly, and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS IN THE WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They do no rattling. They are the wonder of all. [illegible]

Agents wanted throughout the West, with a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be speedily established. For circulars and sample of work, address

W. C. MASON, Western Agent, 124 Lake street, Chicago. je4-t698-1y

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES.

WE prefer them for family use.—[New York Tribune.

They are the FAVORITES for families.—[New York Times.

It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.

There are NO MACHINES in the world [illegible]

This Machine is PROFITABLE [illegible]

It is equal to THE Sewing [illegible]

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND [illegible]

[illegible] the LOCK-STITCH [illegible]

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, [illegible]

☞ Circular may be had [illegible]

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES.—Office [illegible] The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company will be happy to learn that we have [illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO.'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, $25 TO $125.

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW [illegible]

Special Notices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.) jy9-t797-1y

Lake View Water Cure, Dr. GULLY'S, in successful operation. The best place West for the treatment of all Chronic or so-called Incurable Diseases. Send for Circular. Address DR. GULLY or Mrs. GULLY, P. O. Box 3425, Chicago, Ill. jy1-t557-1m

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman should ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 88 Lake st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago. je27-t429-3m

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 88 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.—Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. See the testimonials of the medical fraternity, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the country.

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Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice.
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To the Nervous of both sexes. A retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) to those who request it, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. je4-t1-3m

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Of the Faculty of Medicine, of Paris, Formerly Clinical Chief of the Hospitals of Paris Surgeon Major of the Eastern Army in the Crimea; Medal of Honor of H. M. the Emperor of the French, for the Cholera Epidemic of 1854, etc. [illegible] DRS. ANDRE & STRATFORD, Chicago, P. O. Box 4281. Office 124 South Clark street.

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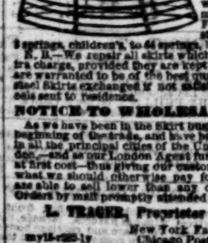

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STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
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Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL Brands.
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MILLERS,
SEAMLESS,
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HAM AND FEED BAGS.
[illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY AUGUST, 5, 1862.

The Gallant Indianians.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

Fortress Monroe, July 28, 1862.

While among the wounded on the State of Maine, yesterday, we stopped by the stretcher of a fine looking fellow, and inquired about his wounds. "Shot through the shoulder, sir, bones broken, but am getting along very well. Do you think they will put me ashore here?" I replied that as his wound was so severe, I thought he would be sent North, and probably he might be so disabled as to require a discharge. "Oh! no, sir! I don't want a discharge: I want to go back to my regiment as soon as I can; I want to have another chance at the rebels." "What regiment do you belong to?" "20th Indiana," he replied, "but you have not heard of us among so many other regiments; we were the only 'Hoosier' regiment in the week's battle before Richmond, but we did our work in the rear guard and whipped the rebels every time they attacked us." Said I, "your State is raising eleven new regiments and six batteries more for the war." "Is she? I knew it! I knew it! God bless the Hoosier State!" he exclaimed, while his eyes lighted up with fresh fire and his wan and emaciated face flushed with blood quickened into action. "I knew it, sir; there will never be any need of drafting in Indiana. We went into this war to save the Union, and every man in our State will uphold the old stars and stripes and crush out this rebellion."

Finding that he was becoming too earnest for his welfare, and perceiving that he was nearly exhausted by excitement, I grasped his hand and bid him good bye. He was a true type of the noble men from the West. His regiment numbered some 950 men when it left Norfolk for the army of the Potomac, well drilled, healthy and hearty. They reached the front two weeks before the terrible battles beginning with the 25th of June. In their first fight they lost 138 men killed and wounded in twenty minutes time, yet nothing has ever been said of the valor of this Indiana regiment. After the seven days' battles the regiment mustered 500 men out of 950. At one time they checked a whole rebel brigade, and, unassisted, finally charged and routed it with the bayonet. They nearly finished two entire regiments of the enemy belonging to Georgia and North Carolina.

Activity of Maryland Rebels.

[Washington Dispatch N. Y. Tribune, 29th.]

The rebels in Maryland have within a few days manifested a reviving life, have held secret meetings, made boastful prophecies, and threatened Union men. Some of the newspapers in the lower counties publish notices of recruiting rendezvous in Virginia for rebel regiments, and advertise convenient routes northward for deserters from the national army. An organized underground railroad carries deserters through Prince George's county by way of Fair Haven. Gen. Wadsworth followed up the track of this railroad to the houses of two large planters belonging to the most aristocratic families in Maryland, and arrested the proprietors, Wm. Hill, brother of Clement Hill of this city, and one of the Bowies.

Measures of precaution have been taken in other directions, and stringent punishment will be promptly dealt out, if the rebel tendencies of the slaveholders dare to take the form of more open action. It is believed that if Gens. Wadsworth and Wool had been allowed energetically to follow the dictates of their own judgment in all respects, before now axes would have been laid at more than one rebel tree in Maryland, and estates belonging to leading rebels, which it is made the duty of the president by the confiscation act to seize, would have passed into the possession of the government.

Lieutenant Shearer, of the 1st rebel Maryland regiment, was arrested last week at Hancock and taken to Hagerstown. He was finely mounted, and had been recruiting in Washington and Frederick counties for three weeks with indifferent success, as he said. The provost marshal of Hagerstown has arrested several prominent citizens of the county, who refused to take the oath of allegiance. It has been administered to a large number of persons suspected of rebel tendencies, many of whom, hitherto among the loudest in denouncing the government, took it rather than go to jail.

Our Ex-Presidents.

The thirteen who survived their terms lived in retirement on the aggregate one hundred and fifty-four years, or nearly twelve years on the average. Should the three ex-presidents see the close of 1862, it will reach just about that figure. The two Adamses lived twenty-five and twenty-three years respectively, in the shade, their presidential terms, however, having been only four years each. Evidently, the disappointment of a renomination had not been so keen as to burn the candle at both ends. Mr. Van Buren lived twenty-one; Mr. Madison nineteen; Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler seventeen each—quite long periods after retirement from the turmoil of active life. Mr. Fillmore has entered on his tenth year, with the fair prospect of having one or two more decades in reserve. Even Mr. Buchanan, at the ripe age of seventy-one, gives few indications of being physically exhausted. Mr. Pierce's trip, we judge, has smoothed away most of the wrinkles contracted while in Washington; and for the present chief magistrate, despite his troubles, both domestic and national, he does not threaten to be short lived.

Mr. Van Buren was the last of the old succession of presidents, nearly all of whom attained to an unusually ripe age. It we except Washington, who died at the age of sixty-seven, all those intermediate reached to within a year or two of four score; while John Adams attained to the age of ninety-one, Jefferson to eighty-three, and John Quincy Adams to eighty-one. During the last thirty years, our presidents have died considerably younger. Mr. Polk was but fifty-four; Gen. Harrison, sixty-three; Gen. Taylor, fifty-four, and Mr. Tyler seventy-one years old, at the close of their respective lives. Whether this may have been owing to the circumstance that those men had more arduous tasks to execute, or were on a whole physically inferior to the first series of chief magistrates, we do not undertake to say.

The Army Telegraph Corps.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

The corps in front of Richmond consisted of fifteen operators, under the management of Mr. H. P. Caldwell, and during all the battles in front of Richmond they behaved in the most approved manner. During the battle of Gen. Porter's corps, on the right, the office under Jesse Bunnell, was moved back three different times, under fire; the third time a fragment of a shell struck the top of his magnet and damaged it to such an extent as to render it unfit for use. Another remarkable feat, well worthy of notice, was accomplished by Mr. T. H. Fonda and Mr. J. H. Nicholls, stationed at Gen. Sumner's headquarters. On Saturday evening, after Gen. Sumner had prepared his tents for embarkation to James River, these young men took out their instruments and opened an office within a few hundred feet of the redoubts in the centre, where General Sumner and staff were at that time watching the enemy.

The manner in which the office was opened was somewhat novel. Boxes of hard bread were piled around the pole until they reached the top, when Mr. Fonda broke the connection and brought the wire together again by a rope. The magnet was then connected and business commenced. These operators worked there until seven o'clock Sunday morning, and then retired to Savage's station. At that time the right wing had fallen back, and everything except a few pickets from the centre. Through the energy of Mr. Caldwell we expect to have a communication direct to the North in a few days. Lines are now being run through to the different headquarters. When the line is in operation the movement of the whole army is directed by it.

A Scandinavian College in the Northwest.

The projected establishment of a college for Scandinavians in the Northwest, is justly attracting much attention among this excellent and sterling class of our residents. Among other points competing for the location is La Crosse, Wis. The Illinois Central Railroad have also made liberal offers for its location on their line. The project is so succinctly stated in the LaCrosse *Republican* that we copy its reference to the matter:

We alluded a few days ago to the project of establishing a Scandinavian college in the Northwest, and the lively interest and material aid which the king of Sweden brings to the cause of education among the people who have emigrated from Sweden and Norway to this new country, which in the providence of God, is destined to be the seat of empire among the nations. Hither do multitudes come from every clime and country under heaven, and here they mingle, marry and intermarry, trade and traffic, till the soil, and participate in the honors and benefits of this progressive and properous country. Each in his own appointed way and after the manner of his fathers, worships the Great Ruler of the Universe, and shall share the rights and privileges of freemen. Among those who have made this the land of their adoption, there are none, who, by sobriety, industry and honesty, have more faithfully recognized and complied with the duties and obligations of republican citizens than Scandinavians. We use the term "republican citizens" in no party sense, although the greater portion of that people belong to the Republican party. The man who leaves the sterile, unproductive and overtaxed soil of Europe, and sunders the ties of kindred and nationality, and wends his way across the ocean to this free and fertile land in the West, and identifies himself and his posterity with the rise, progress and development of this matchless country, comes bound by every consideration of interest and duty to seek the welfare of the community in which he lives. It is this incentive to fidelity which at once invests the emigrant with the devotion of the native citizen. They have come hither to benefit their condition, and their prosperity is contingent upon the thrift of the whole country. Some of the European potentates have embarrassed those who sought to come to this country. In many instances military service has been demanded and required of men who desired to become citizens of the western world.

The king of Sweden, with an intelligent and liberal zeal for the intellectual and religious welfare of his people who have become citizens of this country, has adopted measures for their benefit. Besides contributing thousands of books, he desires to aid in the establishment of a college for the education of those people who have settled in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, and some other States. The Scandinavians are numerous in this vicinity, and large settlements of them are north, south, and west of us. Many of the early settlers in Michigan and Southern Wisconsin and Illinois, have found it profitable to sell their high priced farms and migrate farther west and north to Minnesota and North-western Wisconsin, while the more recent [illegible] almost unanimously came into this Northwestern country, where lands are cheaper than in the older settlements.

[illegible] of the Iowa Republican State Convention.

We, the delegates of the Republican party of Iowa, assembled to declare anew our political belief, and to select candidates for important official positions, present to the people the following as our articles of faith:

1st. That the constitution of the United States is the fundamental law of the land; that it was adopted by our fathers to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; that in accordance with the forms prescribed by that instrument and by the laws of Congress, Abraham Lincoln was elected by the voluntary suffrages of the people as the chief magistrate of the United State for the term of four years; that before he had taken the oath of office or exercised any of the powers with which he had clothed, certain States of the Union passed ordinances of secession, assuming thereby to be no longer a part of, nor subject to the laws of the United States; that soon afterwards they organized a separate confederation, proclaimed their independence of and hostility to the federal government and from that time to the present have waged causeless, merciless, and barbarous warfare against the republic to which they owe perpetual gratitude and allegiance.

2. That for the maintenance of the government in this the hour of its peril, it is the duty of every citizen to devote time, labor, property, life; that we, as the representatives of an organized association of citizens, publicly pledge all of our energies and substance, should they be needed, for the governmental defense.

3. That we have undiminished confidence in the President of the United States, that he is faithful to his pledges, is honest and determined in his purpose to crush the rebellion and maintain the Union of the States, and that we earnestly indorse the action of our representatives in Congress in aiding to pass laws for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; for the perpetuation of freedom in all the territories of the republic; for the confiscation of the property of rebels; and clothing the president with authority to use the slaves of traitors for all military purposes.

4. That we abhor all sympathizers with secession who, to cover their treasonable sentiments, raise the cry of Abolitionism; but that on the contrary we will honor any loyal citizen, whatever may have been his former political associations, who will sustain with all his power the struggle of Democratic Republicanism against traitorous aristocracy North or South.

5. That extending a hearty welcome to those who are present with us in this convention who have left the so-called Democratic party, we invite all loyal citizens, regardless of former political associations, and who are in favor of giving the national administration their honest support, to co-operate with us, and we commend to all such the patriotic words of the lamented Douglas, who said: "There is only two sides to this question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrality in this war—only patriots and traitors."

6. That we reiterate the demand for an economical administration of our National and State Governments, and for the punishment of fraudulent contractors and plunderers of the public treasury.

7. That the valor of our soldiers and sailors, and especially those of our own State, on every battle-field to which they have been called, has earned for them our lasting gratitude, and commended themselves and their families to our practical sympathy and aid.

8. That the State of Iowa will promptly furnish its quota of the troops called for by the recent proclamation of the President, *and any additional number which the public service may require.*

9. That the voluntary enlistment of our adopted citizens, in the army and navy, and their tried valor on our battle-fields, have demonstrated the warmth of their patriotism and an appreciation of liberty and good government which have earned for them the proud name of American citizens and soldiers, and that we, as a convention, recommend to the Congress of the United States to so amend the naturalization laws as to give all the rights of such citizenship to them.

10. That as the citizens of a loyal State whose patriotism, both at home and upon foreign battle-fields, has spoken for itself, we earnestly appeal to the incumbents of the legislative and executive departments of the government to use every legitimate means in their possession to crush the rebellion, and if, as a last measure for the preservation of the republic, it shall become necessary to blot out the institution of slavery from the soil of every State, we will say, amen! letting the consequences fall upon the wicked authors of the war, and leaving the final issue with God!

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS

The Coming Draft.

In the State of Ohio the auditor has received instructions to order out the assessors of the several townships to make the enrollment of all able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are subject to military duty. The assessors are required to have their reports ready by the tenth of August. This list of men is to enable the governor, if necessary, to make a draft upon the State upon a moment's warning.

—In Michigan the drafting law of the State has recently been widely published. The announcement that the payment of all bounties will stop on the sixteenth, and drafting commence, is evidently by authority, and may be accepted as correct. The law of Michigan is certain to be found weakened by the provision that a man drafted can purchase exception for $100.

—The Minnesota papers say recruiting goes slow throughout that State. This can be accounted for in part from the fact that that State has already been heavily drawn upon, and nearly all who can leave their families and business and whose hearts are right, have already gone into the service. Yet it is true that Minnesota only waits to have her sons designated for the field.

—As near as can be learned there have been 2,060 men enlisted in the new Connecticut regiments, and great exertions are being made to increase the number speedily. The old regiments of the State, it is certain, can only be filled by a draft.

—The liberal citizens of Kenosha City have raised the money to offer $100 bounty to soldiers enlisting there.

—Governor Tod, of Ohio, is prosecuting the work of raising regiments with great energy, declaring that he will draft if necessary. He does not receive all who are willing to volunteer. A committee of colored men of Cleveland wrote to him some days since, asking him if a regiment of negroes would be accepted to aid in crushing out the rebellion. He replied to them by letter, declining to accept their services at present, and expressed the opinion that they probably would not be received as soldiers at any time.

—The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company propose to contribute to the war fund *ten thousand dollars.*

An American Union.

An association under this name has been organized in Chili, which is to unite with a similar association in South America, to resist the intermeddling of European governments with the republican institutions of the western hemisphere. The plan of some kind of league between the republics of South America is not new, and has always found its most ardent supporters in Chili. More recently, the actual invasion of Mexico, and the threatened invasion of several South American States by European powers, has awakened a new interest in the scheme. A meeting for organizing an "American Union" was recently held at Valparaiso; and, among others, Mr. Trumbull, a protestant missionary from the United States, made an able speech, and was appointed a "director." This fact speaks well both for the progress of religious toleration in Chili and for the devotion of the people to the fundamental principles of republicanism and democracy. It is expected that a number of other States in South America will take an active part in this movement.

Prentice on Wickliffe.

[From the Louisville Journal, 30th.]

We are not willing to give utterance to the thoughts and feelings which the remarks reported to have been made by the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe yesterday in the democratic convention at Indianapolis are calculated to excite, until we shall receive more authentic intelligence as to what he actually said. *If* he said that the people of the United States ought now to pause in this war whilst the rebels are raging for the destruction of our nationality, that we ought to stay our hands and let the rebels have their own way until we can satisfy ourselves that our views as to slavery, etc., will be in no respect interfered with by the prosecution of the war for the Union, he is about as good a rebel already as can be found anywhere North or South. But we hope that the distinguished Kentuckian is misrepresented.

Coal and Wood.

CHEAP FUEL! CHEAP FUEL!

The increasing demand for the excellent Coal now being mined by the

Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Com'y,
OF LA SALLE,

Has obliged me to increase my facilities for its supply, and I have just opened another Depot for our Coal on the West side, on Beach street, second yard north of Twelfth street. I have the SELECTED LUMP COAL, just the thing for grates, stoves and steam purposes. I desire to call particular attention to our

NUT SIZE,
For Cooking Stoves and Ranges,

Which is being used by many families in our city, and is pronounced by all as good as any other Coal. I would also call the attention of Manufacturers, Foundry Men and others interested to our

Desulphurized Coal,

which is fully equal, if not superior, at the price I offer it, to any Eastern Soft Coals. [illegible]

S. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies, of Pennsylvania, again offer their [illegible]

Real Estate.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms—[illegible]
Fine Crops to be seen growing. [illegible]
Good Business Openings—Good Society. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,
186 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss, [illegible]

C. STAFFORD, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Wilcox's Patent Artificial Leg. [illegible]

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON.—The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron, [illegible] No. 13 Wells street.
JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., Agents.

TO THE LADIES.

We are receiving large stocks of

SKIRTS, CORSETS,
Hosiery, &c.,

Which will be sold at less than the present rates of importation. [illegible]

GRAVES & IRVINE,
[illegible] LAKE STREET.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS continue to
ADVANCE IN VALUE,
While we adhere to the
RUINOUSLY LOW PRICES
Upon our Entire Stock,
WHICH IS BEING
RAPIDLY CLOSED.
CALL IN SEASON.
JONES & CO., 182 South Clark St.
CLOSING SALE OF
FANCY DRY GOODS.

BIDWELL'S CELEBRATED
COAL OIL AXLE GREASE.
The Best Article Made.
FULL STOCK IN
BOXES, KEGS AND BARRELS
Constantly on hand and for sale to the trade
At Manufacturer's Prices
—AT THE—
LAMP AND OIL STORE OF
POPE & SLOCUM,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturer, 122 Clark St.

GREAT EASTERN.

This magnificent ship has proved herself the fastest, safest and most comfortable Ocean Steamer in the world,

Sea Sickness on board being unknown,

And is strongly recommended to intending passengers. The Great Eastern will leave

NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL | LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK
Saturday, July 26th, | Calling at Queenstown,
Tuesday, Sept. [illegible] | Saturday, Aug. [illegible]
Saturday, Oct. [illegible] | Wednesday, Oct. 1st,
Thursday, Dec. 11th, | Tuesday, Nov. [illegible]

FARES:
First Cabin .... $95 to $135.
Second Cabin .... $70.
Return Tickets issued at a Fare-and-a-half.
Intermediate .... $50.
Steerage .... $30.

On and after the trip of 9th September these fares will be advanced fifteen per cent. Immediate application by parties wanting berths is desired. Plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured at the office of JAMES WARRACK, Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER ETNA,
Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,
IMPORTED ONLY BY
SUTTON & BURKITT,
We are in receipt of a fresh supply of the above beautiful material, in all widths. [illegible] Also,
CORSETS, HOSIERY & ZEPHYR WORSTED
SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GREASE BUTTER,
By PIERSON & COLLETT, Butter Merchants and Commission Agents 20 Dearborn street.

ROGERS' CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
In 6 oz. Bottles, in the form of Powder.
It is entitled to special preference over the Liquid Citrate of Magnesia, Saratoga and most Mineral Waters, Seidlitz Powders and other similar articles. [illegible] For sale in Chicago by Messrs. LORD & SMITH and Messrs. REED & CO., and by most Druggists. Price 25 cents.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
WILLOW CABS,
Children's Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,
Julip Straws,
Quill and Wood Tooth-picks,
Feather Dusters,
Fly Brushes,
And all goods in the line of
YANKEE NOTIONS.
Headquarters for all kinds of
FISHING TACKLE,
Orders respectfully solicited,
No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

IMPROVED
THIMBLE
SKEINS,
For Wagons and Carriages.
The best and strongest made in the United States.
EVERY SKEIN WARRANTED.
Having capacity for [illegible] sets per day, our facilities are unrivalled, and WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD by any first class manufacturer.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Iron Merchants and Manufacturers,
193 and 195 South Water street.

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)
No. 180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS.
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortment of Lumber in this market; [illegible]
READ A. WILLIAMS.

SURGERY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—Dr. J. B. WALKER, 117 South Clark street, Chicago, Oculist and Aurist [illegible]

SUTLERS AND AGENTS—You will find the Stationery and Gifts in my Union Variety Envelopes [illegible]

STORAGE, STORAGE, STORAGE. [illegible] JONATHAN NEWHOUSE. [illegible]

THE NEW YACHT CONSTITUTION, [illegible]

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES cleaned [illegible] JOHN MASON [illegible]

Segars.

CORBIN & CO.
COR
BINS
OWN
SEGARS.
Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco.
For sale at Wholesale and Retail at
NO. 60 CLARK STREET
[illegible] Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS
Manufacturing Company,
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
—FOR—
Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,
And Machinery of all description.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.
N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
[illegible]

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box [illegible]

Medicinal.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
A Certain Cure for Diseased Liver and the Many Dangerous Maladies which are Caused by a Morbid Condition of that Organ.

To give the public a clear understanding of the MODE in which SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS produce those wonderful effects which are attested by thousands of reliable witnesses, we present a brief DESCRIPTION OF THE HUMAN LIVER and its functions, which will make the operation of this popular medicine perceptible to every man's understanding. [illegible]

LORD & SMITH,
23 Lake street, Chicago, wholesale agents.

Carriage Makers.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS
44 Adams Street, Chicago.
Established expressly for the manufacture of light carriage work, by
GEORGE PENNOYER.
[illegible]
EASTERN CARRIAGES
[illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL[illegible]

War Claims.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, [illegible]

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS, GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. [illegible]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. [illegible]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF [illegible] & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. DISABLED SOLDIERS and the WIDOWS and MINOR CHILDREN of deceased soldiers are entitled to [illegible]

WILLSON & MERRIAM, of the "Central Western War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office," 48 Clark street, Chicago, Ills., are in almost daily receipt of Invalid Pension Certificates, [illegible]

ALEXANDER SILLER, Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 2 South Clark street, corner of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin; David Tod, Governor of Ohio.

CARR BROTHERS,
ILLINOIS
BRANCH HOUSE OF
"The National Claim Agency"
Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.,
Knight's Block, 122 Dearborn street, Chicago.
The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago. Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS. NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered. To parties having LARGE CLAIMS we would say we can give UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY for any amount required. Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency," P. O. Box 3596. [illegible]

Business Cards.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 124 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

ERNST PRUSSING,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.
Loans negotiated on real estate security.

FOX & HOWARD,
CONTRACTORS FOR
DREDGING, DOCKING, BRIDGING, GRADING AND MASONRY.
Office 84 Dearborn street, Old P. O. Building, Chicago. Bridge Timber and Deck materials constantly on hand.

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 48 STATE STREET,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

KING, KALES & WILLIAMS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 48 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
C. R. KING. FRANCIS H. KALES. NORMAN WILLIAMS, JR.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
REVOLVERS of all kinds,
OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C.,
Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEORGE T. ABBEY, 139 Lake street.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 616.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,
is the largest and
Best Arranged Hotel
in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. [illegible] The House will continue to be kept as a first class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

To Contractors.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The City Council of the city of Cairo, Illinois, having by an ordinance established the grade of the streets at a point [illegible] above the top of the present levee embankment, and in consequence of such regulation it having become necessary to fill the streets of the city up to such a height as to afford surface drainage over the [illegible] [illegible]

S. S. TAYLOR,
JAS. McKLIZE,
R. H. CUNNINGHAM,
A. EASTMAN,
W. MARTIN,
Board of Public Works of the City of Cairo, Ill.
Cairo, July 22d, 1862.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY, Chicago, July 31st, 1862.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 9th day of August, at 12 M., for furnishing this Department with [illegible] complete, according to the samples of said Tents now at this Office. One fourth the number to be delivered in fifteen days, one half in thirty days, and the whole number within sixty days from the date of Contract. The names of two good and sufficient sureties must accompany the bids. The subscriber reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals if not deemed satisfactory. Proposals to be sealed, and endorsed on outside of envelope, "Proposals for Shelter Tents."
J. A. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, St. Louis, July 28th, 1862. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., August 6th, 1862, for furnishing this Department with
Three Thousand Tons of Hay.
To be delivered as required at the Government Warehouses or any of the Railroad Depots or Steamboat Landings in the City of St. Louis, Mo., free of drayage. The Hay must be first quality Timothy, and well baled. No bid will be considered unless the bidder is present to respond at the opening of the bids, and each bid must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties, that the bidder will sign the contract if awarded him. Good and sufficient security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Hay."
R. B. CHAPMAN, A. Q. M.

BRICK SEWERS TO BE BUILT. BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE, Chicago, August 1st, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 A. M. MONDAY, the 11th inst., for constructing [illegible] [illegible] By order of the Board. A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

Wool.

WOOL!

[illegible]
BAPPLEYE & SHELDON,
Commission Merchants,
[illegible] South Water st., Chicago.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO [illegible])
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
No. 63 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box [illegible]

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
On and after Sunday, July 20th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows: [illegible]
FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
[illegible]
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Co-Partnerships.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—A Co-Partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business, under the firm name of Jones, Culbertson & Co.
DANIEL A. JONES,
CHAS. M. CULBERTSON,
ANDREW J. DENISON.
Chicago, Aug. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Clark, Henry M. Marshall and Paul Jones, under the name and firm of John Clark & Co., was dissolved on the 17th inst. by the withdrawal of John M. Marshall. [illegible] JOHN CLARK. PAUL JONES.

Educational.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.
Rev. I. C. PERSHING, A. M., President.
Best sustained College in the State—Fifteen Teachers. [illegible] Thorough and extensive course of study.
Telegraphing and Organ Music Taught.
FORTY DOLLARS per term for boarding, light, &c. Fall term commences Sept. 3d. Send to the President for a Catalogue.
M. SIMPSON, President Trustees.

AURORA INSTITUTE AND CLARK SEMINARY.
Fall Term opens August 25th.
It is one of the most successful schools in the West, and fully entitled to the large patronage it has received. [illegible] address Rev. G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Illinois.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with regular Collegiate, Academic and Primary Departments. [illegible] For Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. Dickinson, D. D., and daughters, will commence on THURSDAY, the 4th day of September next. [illegible] address the undersigned.
B. DICKINSON.
Lake Forest, Ill., July 3, 1862.

Dentists.

DENTAL,
DR. GODFREY,
(Recently Parmly & Godfrey, New Orleans) may be consulted at No. 189 Lake street, from 8 till 5, daily.

WM. ALBAUGH,
DENTIST,
No. 50 West Randolph Street.

W. J. LAURENCE,
DENTIST,
Office, 92 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Dr. L. has had fifteen years experience in his profession. Work done at Eastern prices.

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments, and the loss of time to patients,
DR. ALLPORT
Will hereafter devote from 10 to 10½ A. M. and from 1 to 3½ P. M., to CONSULTATIONS, at which times he will see all those who desire his service in regard to their teeth, or wish to make appointments for dental operations. [illegible]
Chicago, May 19th, 1862.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County. Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of Dolliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the September Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same.
ABIGAIL F. WALKER,
Administratrix Estate Dolliver Walker.
Chicago, July 23d, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have fixed upon a term of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County and State aforesaid, on the Third Monday of August next, being the eighteenth day thereof, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of William Van Antwerp, late of Warren County, and State of New Jersey, deceased. All persons having claims against the same are notified and requested to attend then and there, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased.
Chicago, Ill., July 3d, A. D. 1862.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, &c., will, in pursuance with the power in a Deed of Trust dated August 1st, 1860, executed by Charlotte Burns and Charles H. Burns, her husband, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, Lot three (3), in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of Third Principal Meridian, in said City of Chicago. Said sale to be made on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c.
Chicago, June 19th, 1862.

WHEREAS, by Mortgage dated April 1st, 1859, and recorded at pages 390 to 394, inclusive, in Book F, of Mortgages of Moultrie County, Illinois, Ebenezer Noyes and Ann M., his wife, conveyed unto the undersigned among other the following lands in Moultrie County, Ills., to wit:—The northeast quarter of Section twenty five (25), and the north west ¼ of the southeast ¼ of Section thirteen, both in Township twelve (12) north; also, the north ½ of Lot one of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one (31), in Township thirteen (13) north, all in Range No. six (6), east of the Third Principal Meridian, given to secure a bond of same date for the sum of two thousand dollars, payable one year after date, [illegible] [illegible] HENRY F. VALENTINE.
Chicago, July 30th, 1862.

MORTGAGE SALE. Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, [illegible] [illegible]
Chicago, June 23, 1862.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST.
RAILWAY.
[illegible]
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
[illegible]
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.
On and after MONDAY, May 5th, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company [illegible]

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern and Lake Shore
RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. [illegible] and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: [illegible]
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
[illegible]
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
FOR MILWAUKEE, La Crosse, St. Paul, [illegible]
[illegible]
S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR-LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:
7.00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted.)
7.00 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted.)
Arrive at Cincinnati at [illegible]
[illegible]
CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.
SAM'L A. LEWIS, West'n Pass. Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.
Summer Arrangement, commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1862. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, [illegible]
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily, at
7.00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
[illegible] P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.)
[illegible] P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.
Arrive at Chicago at [illegible]
For Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.
Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
[illegible]
WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.
255 Miles Double Track,
(with its connections)
IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,
FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED
To all the Eastern Cities!
THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED
AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
(with close connections from Western Cities)
ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK
THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,
And close connections at Harrisburg for
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK
One train runs daily (430 miles),
VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS
Arriving in advance of all other Routes.
EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroads
Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE
SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.
FREIGHTS:
[illegible]
LIVE STOCK.
[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.
CHANGE OF TIME.
[illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1862.

THE CITY.

Profitable.—The Police Court yesterday netted the city the handsome sum of $200.

Pickets Advancing.—We understand that the Camp Douglas pickets have advanced five miles south.

Recruits are pouring in rapidly and Capt. Christopher is kept busy mustering in. Chicago is doing her duty nobly.

Recorder's Court.—The Recorder's Court opened yesterday morning. No business was transacted beyond the empannelling of juries.

Held to Bail.—Michael Clifford was held to bail in the Police Court yesterday for the larceny of a copper boiler from Mary Burke; amount of bail, $300.

New Counterfeits.—New and dangerous counterfeits on the Commercial Bank of Glenn's Falls N. Y. are in circulation here. Look out for them.

After Them.—The police are after the furloughed officers and men belonging to the army in our midst. The trains going South are crowded with them.

Presentation.—Yesterday morning Capt H. W. Chester, of the Hancock Guards, was presented with an elegant sword by R. T. Merrick, Esq.

Served Him Right.—Sunday afternoon, a countryman named Henry Van Camp, was arrested near the Rock Island Railroad Depot, for exposing for sale to passengers and others, nude figures made of ivory and fashioned into toothpicks. He was examined before the Police Court Monday morning, and fined twenty dollars and costs.

Abusing a Sailor.—William Sherman, master of the schooner Main, was arrested yesterday and brought before U. S. Commissioner P. A. Hoyne, upon the charge of beating and maiming one of his crew named William Eastwood, while upon the lake. He gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

Another Military Traitor.—Yesterday, at Camp Douglas, Orderly Sergeant O'Brien obtained passes for himself and friend to leave camp. It was subsequently ascertained that his friend was a secesh prisoner, whom he allowed to escape after he got outside the camp lines. The sergeant has been arrested but the secesh is still at large.

The Chicago and Northwestern Rail Road Offers $5,000.—Engineer Bentley, of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, has been commissioned to raise a company, and will confine his enlistments to the employees of the road. The Railway Company have generously given $5,000 as bounty money, to aid in filling Capt. B.'s company!

Rifle Shooting.—A match for twenty-five dollars a side took place on Saturday last, on the grounds of the Northwestern Rifle Club, between Mr. Geo. T. Abbey and Mr. Wolcott. Distance, forty rods; globe sights; string of twenty successive shots each. Mr. Abbey's string measured 25¼ inches, Mr. Wolcott's 36¾ inches.

United States Flag Torn Down.—Some prowling, sneaking secessionist tore down and destroyed a United States flag from the house 557 Wabash avenue, on Sunday evening last. The flag will be raised again, and we warn the disloyal hand which tore it down and defaced its fair folds, that if it is again attempted there will be a funeral and work for a coroner's jury.

Geo. Francis Train's Union Speeches.—A new series of the speeches of the above distinguished American champion in England; also a fresh supply of "Among the Pines," in paper covers, and the new "Army Regulations" and "Infantry Tactics," have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street. Also a new novel by Victor Hugo, author of "Les Miserables," &c.

The Governor.—His Excellency, the Governor, still remains at the Sherman House, and will not return to Springfield before the middle of the week. Gallant Dick has been doing the work of a giant in this city in pushing forward recruiting, and still the Chicago *Times* keeps up its infamous and despicable attacks upon him. How long must this be endured?

Sneaking Off.—Two cowards left the city yesterday from a bakery for Canada to avoid the draft. Several others have left from Lake street stores. The indications are that at least half a million of men, we hope a million, will be called for by draft. Let us have it right away. The day and the hour have come at last, thank God! Now it begins to look like work, hard blows and plenty of them.

An Excursion from Aurora.—The First Baptist Society of Aurora give their annual excursion from Sandwich, Plano, Bristol, Oswego, Montgomery, Aurora, Batavia and the Junction, to Chicago, on the 6th of September next. Fare from all stations west of Aurora thirty cents for children and one dollar for adults; from Aurora, Batavia and the Junction, twenty-five cents for children and seventy-five cents for adults. A steamer has been chartered, which will make several excursions during the day upon the lake for the pleasure of those who join the excursion.

A Patriotic Sabbath School.—The Foster Mission Sabbath School in this city, under the superintendence of Mr. E. S. Wells, has furnished twenty-four enlistments to the army, ten of which are from the Bible class of Mr. H. D. Penfield, and one from the class of Mr. Grindon—among them eleven teachers, and two officers. Gov. Yates attended the session of the school on Sunday afternoon and made some eloquent and touching remarks. This school is one of the largest and most interesting in the city, and has certainly secured a new hold upon the public favor by its patriotic action.

Sword Presentation.—Lieut. Wm. H. Gale, quartermaster of the 44th Illinois Regiment, who is at home on a sick furlough and is now about to return to his regiment, was made, yesterday morning, the recipient of a splendid sword, sash and belt, at the hands of his numerous friends in this city. The presentation speech was made by Dr. V. I. Hurlbut, and was an eloquent affair. Lieut. Gale responded handsomely. We congratulate him upon his good fortune and can assure our readers that he is worthy to wear it. We regret that our space will not allow of the publication of the speeches.

A Secession Brawler Arrested.—Dr. C H. Stanley, a North Side physician, who is already known to our readers as under arrest for the seduction of a young girl, was again arrested on Sunday night, charged with cheering for Jeff. Davis and dissuading parties from enlisting. He is now in durance vile where we sincerely trust he will remain until the war is over, if the charges preferred against him are true. This Dr. Stanley is an Englishman who came to this city some eighteen months since from the South, pretending to have been driven out. From present appearances, his escapade would seem to have been entirely voluntary.

The New Irish Regiment.—We understand that Col. Snowhook has gone to Galena and the towns along the line of that road, for the purpose of organizing companies for his regiment. He hopes to have this work of organization completed within thirty days. Already he has received offers of companies from Lemont, Mendota, Joliet and Lake. His three companies recruiting in the city are filling up fast, and it is contemplated, when the Colonel returns to the city, on Wednesday or Thursday, to have all the men then enlisted, sworn in and sent to camp. It is strongly urged upon Col. Snowhook to have a battery of artillery attached to his regiment.

Camp Douglas Prisoners Retaken.—Three prisoners of those who escaped from Camp Douglas during the recent *emeute*, were brought into the city Saturday evening by officer Beach. They had succeeded in making their way to near Lafayette, Ind., undiscovered, by taking a bee line across the swamps and prairies and avoiding the travelled roads except after nightfall, when thinking themselves safe from pursuit, they relaxed their vigilance and took to the turnpikes. They met a farmer and desired to ride which was readily accorded. From some remarks dropped in conversation, the farmer mistrusted they were escaped prisoners and drove them to Colonel Miller's headquarters at Lafayette and surrendered them to that officer. By him they were sent to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, where they were remanded by officer Beach and brought to Camp Douglas. But four or five of the [illegible] who escaped are now at large, and [illegible] will doubtless be captured within a week.

A TERRIFIC THUNDER STORM.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE OF WIND.

Casualty in the West Division.

Houses Unroofed—Trees Blown Down—Store Fronts Blown In—Chimneys, Signs, and Awnings Upset, etc., etc.

One of the most terrific storms which has ever visited this section of country swept over Chicago yesterday afternoon and evening. The morning was intensely sultry and hot, but there were few signs of rain. About noon great masses of threatening clouds, piled up in the most fantastic shape, began to gather at almost every point of the horizon, cumulating in cones and pyramids, in a few minutes changing to spiral whorls, and again massing like a vast army for a final desperate charge—all the time traveling and approaching each other with inconceivable rapidity. About three o'clock, a heavy black bank of clouds, ridged with jet-like ragged furrows and enveloped as with a veil in a thin fleecy scud, came racing up from the west with a velocity almost like that of a flash of lightning. Almost instantaneously it grew dark. The entire heavens were clouded over. Blinding clouds of dust filled the air; sticks, stones, leaves and boughs of trees flew in every direction. The advent of the gale announced itself by a hollow moaning, followed by a full and unmistakable development of its presence. It burst upon the city in the twinkling of an eye—not with a gradually increasing wind, but with a terrible, rushing, overpowering volume. Huge trees were bent to the ground; smaller trees, more especially cottonwoods, were twisted off at the base as one would twist a straw. In every part of the city, branches were snapped off like pipe stems. Chimneys, steam pipes, signs and awnings flew about indiscriminately. Tin roofs were rolled up like scrolls. Flags were torn to ribbons, and flag-staffs came tumbling down into the streets to the imminent danger of the few pedestrians unlucky enough to be exposed to the fury of the gale. Dry goods boxes, barrels and bales went insanely rushing through the streets in the most reckless manner, as if playing John Gilpin. The wind was no respecter of persons even, and bare headed men were as plenty as blackberries, and unfortunate ladies were rendered *en dishabille* in the most shocking manner.

For fully half an hour the gale prevailed without abatement, accompanied in the mean time with a drenching shower, with the surroundings of heavy thunder and vivid lightning. The tempest spent itself about half-past four. The wind died away. The lake which had been lashed into fury subsided to a calm. From half-past four until half-past eight the rain pattered down gently as if fatigued, but really getting ready for another onset, which commenced about nine o'clock.

The oldest settler cannot remember a more terrific thunder storm than that of last night. It was not so much a storm as a whole congregation of storms suddenly let loose. They seemed to come from every quarter of the heavens. It was a grand gathering of the storm clans, and they charged with banners flying, rattling with musketry, booming and crashing with cannons, and lighting up the whole sky with their fiery signals. The rain poured in broad, drenching sheets. For fully two hours the heavens were in one continued blaze of fire. Long ribbons and radiating forks of fire flashed at once from the zenith to all points of the horizon, bathing everything in their lurid reflections. Sharp Parrots, growling rifles and booming columbiads pealed, crashed and rumbled incessantly in a manner which might have driven Napoleon crazy with delight. At the present writing—eleven o'clock—the storm has passed over with occasional mementoes in the shape of sullen mutterings far away where the storm is still holding high carnival. Taken all in all, a more fearful or more sublime elemental display we have never witnessed. In some instances the discharge and the flash were simultaneous, seeming like a volley of a million muskets. At other times, solemn, heavy rumbling peals crowded in upon each other so rapidly that it was impossible to punctuate them—if thunder claps allow of such literary liberties—and all the while the heavens wrapt, as it were, in one general conflagration and mapped with fiery parallels and meridians.

It is impossible to catalogue at present the immediate effects, in the city, of the afternoon gale and the evening storm. The wind must have occasioned most serious damage, more especially in the outskirts, where they were exposed to the full force. Upon West Madison street, numerous chimneys were overthrown, fences ripped up for rods in extent, and blinds unhinged and torn to pieces. Upon the North Side several small wooden buildings in process of erection, near Ward's rolling mill, were smashed into kindling wood. Upon Bremer avenue, a two story house being raised and resting upon piles was tumbled into the middle of the street, the inmates narrowly escaping injury. Several vessels near the extremity of the North Pier, slipped their cables and barely missed making a compulsory voyage over to Michigan. The composition roofing of Hiram Wheeler's warehouse, near the river, was twisted off, wrapped up like paper and went off towards the lake on an aerial voyage.

Upon the South Side, the destruction, as far as we can learn, was mainly confined to tearing up trees and tearing down chimneys, flag-staffs, signs and awnings. W. H. Dillingham, the druggist at the Orient House, corner of State and Van Buren streets, received most unhandsome treatment. His whole store front was devastated, and scarcely a vestige of a window remains. Finding such a ready access, the wind played the very mischief with drugs and bottles, involving Mr. Dillingham's purse to the extent of three hundred dollars.

In the West Division a sad casualty took place. The extensive wood shed belonging to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, near the Chicago and Burlington Railroad elevator—a structure nearly 150 feet in length and open at the sides, blew down and was reduced to a mass of ruins. Several of the employees of the road were at work in the building, at the time, piling wood, and hearing the cracking of timbers, rushed for the outside. All of them made good their escape, except one, John Coleman, who was struck upon the head by a massive timber, crushing the skull in a most terrible manner, and killing him instantly. He was a man of about thirty-five years of age and unmarried.

Several buildings were struck by lightning during the evening, but owing to the lateness of the hour, it is impossible to obtain particulars. In the country, the damage must have been exceedingly heavy.

Rafting Extraordinary.

The monster raft heretofore announced as on its way to this city, arrived yesterday morning, in tow of the tugs Prindiville, Capt. J. Nicholson, and McQueen, Capt. H. C. Blue. The raft is composed of seven sections or cribs each ninety-two feet long, fifty wide, and eleven feet deep, and contains over *three million feet of* lumber. It is owned by John Trowbridge & Bro. of Detroit, and was made last year for the Detroit market, but the superiority of the Chicago market induced the owners to ship it to this port. The bottom of the cribs is made of spars and square timber ninety-two feet long, chained together at each end, and across these are laid other spars and timber fifty feet long, and upon this superstructure the lumber is laid to the depth of ten feet, and fastened with spars placed on the top and bound to the bottom with chains. Each crib is constructed in like manner, and the whole securely fastened together with numerous chains, thus forming a raft nearly *eight hundred feet long by fifty wide.* There are 2,800,000 feet of lumber, and over 200,000 feet of spars, booms, gaffs for rigging vessels, and square timber in the raft.

The Prindiville, followed by the McQueen, was attached to the monster pile of lumber, and left Thunder Bay River on Saturday, the 26th of July, and came through to Chicago, making a single stop of eight hours at St. Helena, in the Straits of Mackinac. The rate of speed made by the raft averaged two and a half miles an hour, including stoppages. Good weather was experienced all the way, until Sunday, when a gale struck the raft, and caused the loss of about 8,000 feet of lumber from one of the cribs.

The entire cost of towing to this city, including the loss by the gale, was $3,800, saving to the owners about $6,000 by adopting this method of transportation. Had they shipped by schooner in the ordinary way it would have cost them nearly $10,000.

The lumber is upon the market and will be sold on owner's account by the crib as it lays, or after dockage.

The success attending this adventure will doubtless, in these times of high freights, induce our Chicago shippers to adopt the same method of transportation. The only wonder is, that it has not been attempted long ago.

THE WAR MEETING AT THE COURT HOUSE.

Exempt Citizens in the Field.

Formation of Home Guards.

SPEECHES AND COMMITTEES.

The exempt citizens of Chicago met last evening in the Recorder's Room in the Court House, to take into consideration the formation of a regiment of Home Guards, to be composed exclusively of those of our citizens who, in case of draft, would be exempt from military duty. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Peter Page as Chairman and A. H. Bodman as Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and referred to the duties devolving upon those who, under ordinary circumstances, would be exempt from duty. Whether or not this class of persons were needed to defend our common country, there were duties which they could perform satisfactorily.

C. H. Walker was pleased to meet his fellow citizens. He did not doubt that, if the citizens of Chicago came up to the work in the proper spirit, such a patriotic atmosphere would be diffused as would tell immensely upon the nation's success in the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. The people were beginning to discover who the loyal citizens of Chicago were, and he hoped that this knowledge would tend to root out the traitors from our midst. If his services were valuable in any capacity, they were ready. If an army strong enough could be got together this infernal rebellion could be speedily extinguished.

Alonzo Harvey had come to the meeting actuated by the same sentiments which seemed to influence his friend Walker. If a regiment of Home Guards was formed he was willing to unite and give his services in any position. He thought such a regiment would be especially serviceable in guarding the prisoners at Camp Douglas, that the regiments there could be sent into the field where they belonged. He would shoulder his musket and take his turn with the rest.

Dan Boss said he was under forty-five and subject to military duty, and therefore felt as if he did not belong in that crowd at all. What he wanted was that the old men, the exempts, should form a regiment or two and look after Camp Douglas, and allow the chivalric Hough and the gallant Tucker to take the field with their commands.

Mr. Hutchings said he was called upon by Dr. Dyer to assist in forming a regiment of Home Guards, and was fully satisfied that if the right course was pursued, at least three regiments could be raised in Chicago. He had furnished three boys for the war, and he was willing to make the fourth representative from his family, and serve either at home or abroad. When the old Home Guard was established a year ago, there were no arms obtainable, and the project was dropped. Now this difficulty was obviated. The new call for 300,000 necessitates a draft. The old men were exempt by law, but he thought no one would skulk behind his exemption. All this *talk* was well enough in its way, but it amounted to nothing unless followed by *action*. He advised immediate organization, and *work*. They should take like steps towards raising the required regiments as in the formation of regiments of government service. This draft issued by the Secretary of War should have been made months ago.

Alfred Dutch feared the citizens of the country did not fully appreciate the magnitude of the crisis. He deplored the apathy which existed, and was ready to shoulder his musket and go to Camp Douglas, or anywhere else his services might be needed. He was pained to witness the bickerings and disputes among the people. There were matters about which men might honestly differ, but all these could be settled after the war. He thought the Government were beginning to appreciate the magnitude of this rebellion, and that the call for 300,000 men a few week since and the draft for 300,000 more, the intelligence of which had just been made public, showed that the authorities were in earnest. He hoped the President would order another levy, since it was easier to keep two millions in the field a year, than one million for two years. If the President is timid in the matter of calling for more men, let us strengthen his hands by resolutions and recommendations.

Sandford B. Perry said, that at the late mass meeting of the citizens at Bryan Hall, the Union Defense Committee were requested to take measures for the organization of a regiment of Home Guards, and he understood that preliminary arrangements had been made. The Common Council had passed a resolution for the purchase of arms, etc. The plan of the committee was nearly perfected and would soon be made public.

Alonzo Harvey thought the plan proposed would not interfere with the proposition of the Union Defense Committee, and moved the appointment of a committee of five, including the chairman, to draft resolutions, prepare muster rolls for signature, and report the same for the action of an adjourned meeting to be held at the Recorder's Court room on Wednesday evening next.

Col. Arian moved, in order to get at the sense of the meeting, that it is the opinion of the meeting that necessary arrangements should be made at once to perfect measures for the organization of a regiment to be composed of men entirely exempt by law from military duty. This motion passed unanimously.

The motion of Aldermen Harvey was then carried, and the following gentlemen named as the committee: Ald. Harvey, Dr. Dyer, Col. Arian, W. Hutchings, Dr. Waite, Peter Page. Alfred Dutch was subsequently added to the committee.

Ald. Harvey said there were 10,000 stand of arms in the city, and suggested that the committee call upon the Governor, who was now in Chicago, and learn if a portion of these could not be secured for the use of the regiment.

The business for which the meeting was called being finished, an adjournment was carried, to meet at the Recorder's Court room on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

Three Destructive Fires.

At half past two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a two story frame building No. 367 Canal street, owned and occupied as a bakery and dwelling by Charles Hecker. The building is almost a total loss. Damage about $1,000. No insurance. From thence it spread to No. 365, a saloon and dwelling occupied by J. Reischell, damaging it to the extent of about $100.

— At three o'clock another fire broke out in a shed adjoining a cottage on Willow street, near North Wells, owned and occupied by a man named Nitchleson. The cottage was considerably damaged, as also was a small barn. Loss $300.

— At eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon the alarm was again sounded, this time for the second district. It was occasioned by a conflagration in the composition roofing establishment of Barret, Powell & Co., rear of 222 Monroe street, and in close proximity to the gas works, caused by the boiling over of a kettle of tar. The wind was very high at the time, and the flames spread with great rapidity, soon enveloping Will & Co.'s sash and blind factory and completely destroying it with its stock and contents. The tenement houses 224 and 226 Monroe street, owned by Mr. Eddy and occupied by nine poor families, next took fire and were partially destroyed. The warehouse of the gas company, 228 Monroe street, stored with metres also took fire and was somewhat damaged. The losses are, as near as can be ascertained at present: Barret, Powel & Co. $500, no insurance; Will & Co. $3,000, insured for $2,000; other buildings $1,000. The close proximity of the immense gasometer, and the intense heat to which for half an hour it was subjected, created the utmost alarm. The police court, which was in session in the armory, directly opposite, adjourned, and the prisoners were locked up in the cells. Although the heat was most terrific, and the flames were driven against it by the high wind, no explosion occurred, a result upon which the immense crowd present may well congratulate themselves, as no one can estimate the fearful consequences which must have ensued.

Home Guards Attention!

The old men of Chicago and those exempt by law from military duty, are requested to meet at the Recorder's Room in the Court House to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at eight o'clock, to perfect the arrangements necessary for the organization of a regiment of HOME GUARDS for this city. Resolutions and muster rolls, and a well digested plan of action will be presented for the consideration of the meeting. All are invited to be present.

A Gross Outrage.—On Sunday night, three rowdies came into the restaurant of Ambrose & Jackson, colored men, opposite the Court House, and ordered a supper. Mr. Ambrose, being at the time engaged with other parties, told them he would wait upon them in a few minutes. At this they became suddenly enraged, and one of them dealt Ambrose a severe blow in the face with a salt cellar. A customer in the restaurant interfered, and he was treated in a similar manner. The melee then became general, during which the roughs used salt cellars, tumblers and pitchers indiscriminately, destroying over fifty dollars worth. The police were sent for, but before their arrival, the rowdies had cleared out and escaped. The attack was a premeditated affair on the part of the brutal assailants, the plan having been concocted at a drinking hole only a short distance from the restaurant. It is a pity that the rowdies were not brought to justice. Both Ambrose and Jackson are well known in this community as peaceful, respectable men, and no cause was given for the brutal attack.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Contributions to the War Fund.

The Board of Trade held a special meeting at noon yesterday, the President in the chair.

Upon motion, it was voted that the Captain of the Norwegian brig Sleipner, now in port, be invited to visit on 'Change, and the President appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of Invitation: Messrs. George Steele, J. L. Hancock, I. Y. Munn and C. T. Wheeler.

Upon motion, it was voted that the sum of $20,000 of the subscriptions be drawn out and invested in 7 3-10 Treasury Notes for the War Fund.

A resolution was passed that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to call upon the Governor and urge upon him the importance of calling out and organizing, for immediate discipline, the entire militia of the State. The Committee was constituted as follows: Messrs. C. T. Wheeler, John Tyrrell, W. B. Scates, H. H. Hinsdale and J. L. Hancock.

The following subscriptions were added yesterday to the war fund:

Amount previously reported $46,838. Employees Tribune Company $250; C. L. Clark $25; J. C. Woodman $10; A. A. Putnam $25; Wm. Waller $30; E. Wood 2d subscription $75; S. March 2d subscription $50; J. T. Moulton $10; Jas Couch $50; L. Newberry & Co. $100; V. A. Turpin & Co. $50, Peter Kessler $10; W. H. Wood $5; J. H. Reed & Co. $200. Total $47,843.

The following letter accompanied the donation of the employees of the Tribune:

Office of the Daily Tribune,
Chicago, August 4th, 1862.

C. T. Wheeler, Esq.,
President of the Board of Trade:

Sir: Herewith enclosed please find check for $250, our subscription to your War Fund.

We also beg respectfully to apprise you of our high appreciation of the noble efforts of the body over which you preside, in aiding to put an end to this unnatural rebellion; and trust the Government will lose no more time in trying to coax back traitors by half-way measures; but that it will wage war in earnest—that it will vigorously and at once strike at the root of this whole trouble—leaving the consequences to God and eternal justice. "Do Right, though the Heavens fall" is our motto.

Yours for Union and Liberty,
Employees of Chicago Tribune.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court—*Before Judge Thomas Drummond*—No. 559—Chancery; Graham Lee vs. Wm. B. Reeves et al.; bill; motion to be dismissed by defendants's solicitor, for want of jurisdiction, filed July 26th last, overruled as of that date. No. 593—Chancery; John M. Dunsworth vs. James H. Alvey; dismissed by plaintiff on motion, at complainant's costs. No. 598—Chancery; Alex. String et al. vs. Jas. King et al.; on motion of complainant's solicitor an injunction ordered on bill which is granted, &c. No. 336—chancery; Albert Jewett vs. Henry Honore, et al; bill dismissed by complainant's solicitor, as to defendant, D. V. Bell. No — Woodworth vs. Clemigin; on motion and affidavit of Vail, a new trial granted upon the payment by Vail of the attorney's fee of $20.00, and conditional that Vail, who is made party defendant with Clemigin, who shall give security that the costs already occurred and which may occur, shall be paid, provided judgment shall finally go against the defendants. No. 93—Daniel P. Walker, vs. Henry Mucear. Ejectment. Motion for a new trial by defendant overruled and judgment. No. 243—Ambrose W. Clark, vs. John Glenn. Ejectment. Motion for a new trial by defendant not prepared, overruled, and judgment on verdict. No. 278—James M. Stewart vs Austin Cornell. Ejectment. Same order. No. 279—Same vs. Rufus Sisson; ejectment; same order. No. 322—Luther Tisdale et al vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company; assumpsit; motion for a new trial overruled. No. 324—Orason Chamberlain et al. vs. same; same except with the additional that plaintiff to pay all the costs and a defendant's docket fee. No. 338—William F. Brackett vs. same; same order. No. 339—Josiah M. Mills et al. vs. Nathaniel Smith; ejectment; motion for a new trial argued by plaintiffs' attorney and taken under advisement. No. 385—Warrick Martin vs. Josiah Hicks; ejectment; motion for a new trial argued, overruled, and judgment.

The jury in the United States Circuit Court were discharged for the term on Saturday last, and up to Thursday of this week, motions pending for new trials will be taken up, after which the Court will adjourn over to the October term.

The Mechanics' Institute Fair.

Editors Chicago Tribune;

In looking over the prospectus of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute for their eleventh exhibition of American manufactures and mechanical arts, I see that they have secured three commodious halls for their use in the Garrett Block, all of which are to be so conveniently connected that the fair may be made more attractive than if it were to be in one hall, as the arrangement will afford an opportunity to adjust the articles for exhibition according to classification. I understand one of the rooms will be used for a Power Hall, into which a line of shafting is to be introduced, and driven by steam power from the outside of the building. This will give an opportunity for exhibiting machinery in motion. The halls afford some sixteen north windows, a position which our artists will not be slow in securing for the display of their best goods. As the exhibition is to come off at the same time with the World's Horse Fair, it will afford the best opportunity for those who wish to contribute by way of competition or exhibition. The halls are to be kept open every evening during the Horse Fair, and must be crowded by the multitudes that will be in attendance. According to present prospects, everybody far or near who does not go to the war, will make a visit to Chicago during those two weeks. Even the United States Fair in 1859 did not promise as well so long beforehand. Merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and artists should not fail to have a show of some kind in the Mechanics' Fair, which promises to be superior to the exhibition in the Wigwam. A reference to the names of the gentlemen who have the management of the Fair, is all that is required to guarantee satisfaction to contributors.

Citizen.

Accidents.—A little daughter of Mr. Levy, residing upon North Clark street, was very seriously scalded yesterday, while at play about the stove, by the upsetting of a coffee pot and spilling the fiery liquid upon herself. It is feared that she will not recover.

—Horace Lloyd, an employee in the warehouse of Sturges & Buckingham had one of his hands very severely crushed yesterday by having it caught in the machinery.

Hancock Guards—Election of Officers.—This fine company, the first to organize and go into camp under the auspices of the Board of Trade, now ranking as Company A, in the Board of Trade Regiment, yesterday held an election for company officers resulting as follows; Captain, H. W. Chester; 1st Lieutenant, Joseph Stockton; 2nd Lieutenant, Geo. B. Randall.

Five Hundred Dollars Bounty.—The employees of the American Express Company in this city hereby agree to pay ten dollars bounty for the first fifty volunteers enlisting after this date and before August 15th, 1862, to fill up the old regiments now recruiting in Chicago.

The bounty will be paid at the Company's office on presentment of the recruiting officer's certificate of enlistment.

Jas. C. Fargo, for Employees.

Solomon's Temple.

Army and Navy Committee Rooms,
Chicago, Aug 4, 1862

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Mr Fisher, one of the exhibitors of "Solomon's Temple," now on exhibition here, and who was represented as being a Union man by the same parties who gave information, from St. Louis, in regard to Mrs. Shade, and Mr. Sinthower assures us that they are both loyal, and that Mr. S. has two sons in the Union army, and the occasion of suspicion grew out of strong language used during a warm discussion of politics. As it is full as important to protect if loyal, as to punish if not, please insert the above.

Very respectfully. B. F. Jacobs,
Sec'y War Com. Y. M. Ch. Ass.

Notice.—The Marine Artillery Recruiting Office will be closed shortly. All who wish to join this splendid corps will report immediately to Captain C. D. C. Williams, Recruiting Officer, corner of Market and Lake streets. This is the last chance for gunboat service. Read the advertisement in another column.

Mechanics' Savings Bank.—No. 8 Clark street, near South Water. This institution receives sums of one dollar and upwards for saving. Gold and Exchange for sale. Chas. T. Boggs, Pres't. L. F. Alexander, Cashier.
aug3-3t. C. H. Atkins, Sec'y.

☞ Solomon's Temple will open for exhibition on Monday, August 4th, at 2 o'clock, in Metropolitan Hall, where it will remain for a few days. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission 25 cents. For particulars see small bills. Lecture at 3½ and 8½ p. m. aug3-2t*

For a Few Days Only.—Madame Cora James, the world-renowned Life Reader, the Scientific Phrenologist and Astrologist, can be consulted on all things pertaining to the Past, the Present and the Future. The mysterious lines which nature and fate have traced in the faces of all human beings are to her an open book, from which she predicts marriage, inheritance, voyages, lawsuits, mental and physical disease. Don't procrastinate, as this is a rare chance but come at once. Southeast corner of West Randolph and Clinton streets. jy30-6t

Notice.—We are authorized by Brigadier General Schofield, commanding in the State of Missouri, to say that there will be no restrictions whatever placed upon the ingress or egress from the city of St. Louis, of purchasers who may wish to attend the government sale advertised by us to commence on Tuesday, July 29th, 1862.

R. & W. Morgan & Co., Auctioneers.
july30-6t

☞ New Army Regulations, Infantry Tactics, and Artillery Practice, by the War Department; Muster Rolls, Zouave Drill, Young Recruit, Sword Exercise, and all other books, for sale by P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. jy29-6t

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 90 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. [illegible]

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." [illegible]

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
A Very Large Assortment
AT GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,
[illegible] Randolph street, Chicago.

CLOTHES WRINGERS,
—The best Clothes Wringer now in use, with
Solid Rubber Rollers,
[illegible] wholesale and retail, by E. PECK, Agent for the State of Illinois, at Hovey's Seed Store, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago. Agents wanted. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Monday Evening, August 4, 1862.

Some of the banks report a heavy business today, while with others the demand for money was light. The difference, of course, is due to the use customers can make of it. On the whole, the business of the city is moving along smoothly, and despite the war, our dealers never had a more satisfactory or a more profitable trade. We hear no complaints from any class of our business public.

Money is still very abundant. All good business paper is readily taken by the banks, and hence outside transactions are limited. Many of our capitalists are glad to place money on first class city property at 10 per cent., and in large amounts 8 per cent. is sometimes accepted. On outside paper probably 8@15 would be about the range.

New York exchange is still close; but we think we can observe a tendency to greater ease. Some of the larger discount houses have to-day been selling round lots to customers at 1-5, while others charge ¼, and hold it firmly. The buying price is pretty uniform at ⅛, though a few will not pay above 1-10, and some try to buy at par—an effort in which, as yet, they seldom succeed.

Gold was on the declining scale to-day. The usual buying price was 14, though a fraction above and below may have been paid by some of the brokers. Some of them have been pretty severely scorched within the last week or two by buying too closely to Wall street rates, and they are now decidedly "shy."

Old Treasury Notes were generally bought at 4@4½ premium.

Silver sells at 8@10 per cent. premium.

Milwaukee.—The *Sentinel*, of this morning, says:

Bankers generally reported exchange firmer on Saturday, but no higher either buying or selling than heretofore. New York sight drafts brought par at the banks, while the current selling rate of bank exchange was ¼ premium. Money easy at 8@10 per cent. Gold was unchanged, buying at 12½@13 per cent. premium, and demand notes at 4 per cent. There are said to be forty millions of the latter still in circulation, and with a prospect of light import duties, they have a downward tendency at New York, having declined 1 per cent. within a few days.

St. Louis.—We quote the following from the *Democrat* of this morning, quoting the market for Saturday:

The week closes as it opened, dull and inactive in money circles. The principal feature of the market has been the fluctuations in gold, though the transactions here have been very light. Exchange has been steady at par selling, and ⅛@¼ per cent discount buying. The supply is about equal to the demand, and scarcely more, there being but little making. Quartermaster's checks are held at 98½c, vouchers 95c, defense warrants 85c, buying, and 87@88c, selling. These rates are only nominal, as there are but few transactions and no competion to make them fluctuate. In fact, the market has been lifeless in every particular, except the trifling excitement gold dealers have managed to keep, which now, by the way, is very sensibly on the wane, not only here, but all over the country.

Cincinnati.—The *Gazette* of this morning says:

In the discount line a moderate business was transacted on Saturday. The general features of the market were unchanged. Bankers were free takers of good paper at 8@10 per cent., and sometimes strictly prime names are done at 6@7.

Gold was a shade firmer than on Friday, closing at 13@13½ premium buying. Bankers ask 15, but since the closing of the Southern market against coin there is very little demand for it. Silver was dull at 6 premium buying, and 8@10 premium selling. For demand notes 4½ was paid in some cases, but 4 was the leading figure, and the market was not firm at that. Exchange was in good supply, and the market ruled easy at ⅛@¼ dis. buying, and par selling. We quote;

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	⅛@¼dis.	par.
Gold	13@13½prem.	15 prem.
Silver	6 prem.	8@10 prem.
Demand Notes	4 prem.	

On the above table the New York *World* of Saturday remarks as follows;

The change to the new tariff on August 1st has given an immense impetus to importations during the month of July, and importers have crowded into our port all the goods that their capital and means of transport could command. The comparison of the six years, in July, from 1857 to 1862, gives an instructive lesson of the violent expansions and contractions to which the dry goods trade has responded during the fall of that year. In 1860 $15,338,800 also denoted over-trading, when the large jobbers who supplied the Southern trade were enormously expanded with stocks of merchandize, and outstanding liabilities and assets, wholly unwarranted by their capital. The rebellion exposed their rottenness. Last year the amount, $1,476,900 showed a new era of prudence and preparation for the worst, and this year, $5,6?6,000, is an increase caused solely by the desire to escape the enhanced rates of the new tariff, and does not arise in any measure from speculative importations in advance of regular wants.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] New York, August 4, 1862.

First Board—Stocks dull and prices heavy.

C. & R. Island	63	Tenn. 6s (b. 60)	50
C. B. & Quincy	78	Kentucky 6s	94
D. L. & W	94	Mich. Central	45½
C. & Toledo	47	U. S. 6s, 1 year ctfs.	98½
C. & Pitts	22	Treasury 7 3-10	102⅝
Erie	33⅜	U. S. 6s '81 coupons	94⅜
N Y Cen. (s. 10)	90	T. H. & Alton 2d	83
P. & C. M. sink. f'd.	99¼	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	76
Ill. Central bonds	96	American gold	114¼
T. & W. 2d	60½	Penn. Coal Co.	97⅝
Hudson 2d	98	Pacific Mail	111½
Erie 4th b'ds	90	Michigan Central	59⅜
Erie 3d	99½	Mich. South	24⅞

COMMERCIAL.

Monday Evening, August 4, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Lake	184					
Canal	71	2638	57906			52
G&CURR	1168	7844	7077	555	241	
RIRR	710	6650	6650	500	2100	
ILCRR	660	9268	44100	4200	350	
CB&QRR	853	4278	45,00	2995	340	365
C&NWRR	1685	54,9	1036	600		
A&StLRR	100		7350	700		
Total	5431	35417	170139	10550	3034	417

	Beef L'd lbs.	Cattle. No.	Live Hogs No.	Wool. lbs	High Wines brls	Hid's lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G&CURR	....	....	120	....	50	120
RIRR	....	198	180	....	145	....
ILCRR	1800	409	590	1050	90	4485
CB&QRR	5714	601	837	11734	199	2786
C&NW						6075
A&StLRR	470	304	80	1350	....	3050
Total	7984	1512	1707	14084	493	16516

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour. brls	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
To Buffalo	5000	54559	107750			
To Oswego		13200				
To Pt Sarnia	375		28 80			
To Kingston			20000			
To Goderich	221					
To Ontonagon			2700	5925		
Total	5596	68,50	158630	5925		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—AUG. 4.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, bu	71	Lumber, ft	389,088
Wheat, bu	2638	Shingles, no	280,000
Corn, bu	57,906	Lath, pcs	102,800
Barley, bu	52	Timber, ft	11,789
		Salt, brls	1,190

There was a good attendance on 'Change today, and the leading markets were firm and active.

Notwithstanding the downward tendency in gold, there was a brisk speculative and shipping inquiry for Wheat, and the market advanced ½c on spring grades, and was very firm for winter. About 75,000 bushels of all kinds were sold, at $1.00 for No. 1 Red; 96c for No. 2 Red; 85@87c for Rejected Red; 94½c for Amber Iowa; 93@93½c for No. 1 Spring; 87½@88½c for No 2 Spring; and 78@80c for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm at the outside figures.

There was also more life in the Flour market, but there was no visible change in prices. About 2,700 brls changed hands, at $5.40@5.75 for White Winter extra; $4.75 for Red Winter extra; $4.25@4.87½c for spring extras; and $3.00@4.00 for spring supers.

There was an active shipping demand for Corn and the market, under a decline in freights, advanced ½c per bushel—with sales of about 170,000 bushels, at 32c for choice High Mixed afloat; 27½@30c for Rejected afloat; 32c for White in store; 30@31c for Mixed in store; and 24½@25c for Rejected in store—the market closing firm at 30½c for Mixed in store.

Oats steady at 28@28½c. Rye was in demand at 48c—but holders asked 49@50c. Highwines were firm—with sales for present delivery at 27½c, and for future delivery at 28c.

Freights declined ½@1c, with engagements at 7c for oats, 10c for wheat, and 9@9½c for corn to Buffalo; 14c for corn and 15c for wheat to Kingston; and 14½c for corn to Oswego.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store in this city to day, compared with the amount in store a week ago, and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 4. 1862.	July 28, 1862.	Aug. 5, 1861.
Flour, brls	21,000	20,000	10,560
Wheat, bu	475,593	487,665	107,550
Corn. bu	1,548,135	2,626,?22	1,676,260

Milwaukee Grain Market—Aug. 2.

Received, 47,632 bu wheat and 2,295 brls flour. The *Sentinel* says: The market was rather dull and unsettled. About 25,000 bu changed hands at 95c for No. 1 and 91c for No. 2.

Freights quiet at 10@10½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 15c for wheat to Kingston.

Lake Commerce of Chicago.

The following table shows the number of vessels and their tonnage which have arrived at and cleared from this port during the three months—from April 1 to June 30 inclusive, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
Arrived	2,368	578,?68	20,508
Cleared	2,428	611,265	21,587
Total	4,796	1,189,833	42,095
Corresponding period of last year:			
Arrived	1,904	463,084	16,9?3
Cleared	1,573	434,965	14,731
Total	3,477	897,049	30,935

Showing an increase of about 33½ per cent. in favor of this year.

The Crops and Markets in Europe.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of July 14, just received, says that during the week previous, the weather was cold and rainy with an occasional summer day. The harvest had a doubtful appearance, as much of the white wheat had become diseased, but the red and later varieties had not suffered much. The market ruled quiet, but holders fully realized the previous week's quotations.

In the south of France the harvest was in progress, and the yield promises to be deficient—consequently holders were very firm and good qualities of wheat scarce. The market ruled firm with an advance of 10@25c per hectolitre of 2¾ bu.

The London imports for the three months ending June 28, showed a decrease on the imports of 1861, of 13,161 qrs. wheat, and 25,517 brls and 60,739 sacks flour.

New York Dry Goods Market—Aug. 1.

Cotton goods are dull but firm. The rapid advance in prices, carrying leading descriptions of goods 100@175 per cent. above ordinary values, was calculated to check the trade sooner or later, and when the trade did stop, it stopped completely. With the sudden decline in cotton, speculators took panic and pressed goods for sale under regular prices. Within the last two days the advance in cotton has strengthened the views of speculators, and some who were a few days ago anxious to see are now trying to buy at speculative prices.

There has been no change in regular quotations in the past ten days. Heavy brown sheetings and drills are quoted by some leading agents at 23c, and by others at 24@25c. Jobbers and speculators sell at 21c, cash. Holders of cotton are looking for still higher prices eventually.

Prints are dull. Merrimac, Cocheco, Spragues and Pacific are 15c. and American and Dunnell are held at the same price. Allen's are 14½@15c.

Printing Cloths are an exception to the dullness. Sales this week have been the largest made in two years. Two or three parties of extensive means have bought up about all the cloths in the Providence market at 10c, cash, which is a slight decline from the highest prices of last week. The sales in that market since Monday have been over 250,000 pieces.

In staple woolens there is less dullness than in cotton goods, but the market is much less active than it has been, and as a general thing there has been no further advance in prices since the middle of last week. Black satinets, beavers, blue flannels, blue mixed flannels and low whites continue in good demand, and some are higher than they were eight days ago. The fancy cassimere market as a general thing is quiet.

A few makes of goods that are desirable and offered cheap are selling, and Harris' new fine fancies have been in demand. Harris' best all wool fancies are $1.87½, and a few styles are $2 per ¾ yard. The styles are very handsome, and have taken readily, notwithstanding the high price. Shawls and balmoral skirts are in fair demand. In staple shawls checks are most wanted.

The Waterloo Company, as usual, lead the market in beautiful styles of fine fancy shawls. This high tariff on foreign goods at present almost prohibits importations, and leave the market to be supplied by home manufacturers. The Waterloo Company are making finer goods of shawls than usual and are aiming to supply the deficiency in fine foreign goods, whereas most of the manufacturers are making shawls of staple styles, adapted chiefly for the country trade. The fall styles are not all received yet, but among the lighter classes of colorings, favorite patterns are small and large hair line checks, which in various combinations form a handsome assortment. One of the most attractive features about them is the clearness and brightness of the colorings, which always set off a new style to such good advantage.

Trade Sale of Groceries of Montreal—July 30.

The attendance of town buyers was good, but bidding was far from spirited. We shall simply mention some of the staples. Black pepper 11c, only one lot sold. Arracan rice 18s 9d; Rio coffee 20c. Of neither even were second lots offered. Window glass sold, according to size, $1.70@1.80. Cod oil 55c for one lot. Japanese uncolored teas brought 56½@58½c. The quality offered was but poor. Other sorts, young hyson oolong, &c., were withdrawn. Sugar—Porto Rico bright, brought $9@9.25; Cuba fair $8.35@8.45. But small sales were made.—*Gazette.*

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Monday Evening, Aug. 4, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Declined 1c per bushel. The engagements were as follows: To Kingston: schr. Willard Johnson, corn, at 14c—N. Y. exchange; schr. Acontias, wheat, at 15c—N. Y. exchange. To Oswego: prop. Antelope, corn, via Collingwood, at 14½c; prop. Niagara, wheat, via Port Sarnia (to load at several warehouses) at 16½c. To Buffalo: brigs Mitchell and Standart, schrs. Collingwood, Colorado, and prop. Kenosha, all with corn, at 9c; schrs. Nightingale, Sophia Smith and Kimball, corn, at 9½c; props. Wenona and Queen of the Lakes, oats, at 7c.; brig Mahoning, schr. Wings of the Wind, wheat, at 10c. To Port Sarnia: schr T. Y. Avery, at 8½c.

FLOUR—Received. 5,431 brls.; shipped 5,596 brls. Market more active and steady. Sales 100 brls "Hall's Challenge" choice white winter extra $5 75; 100 brls "Sullivan's" do at $5 50; 38 bls "Du Quoin" do at $5 40; 100 brls "Laurel" red winter at $4.75; 200 brls "Becker's XX" choice spring at $4.87½; 100 brls "Wabash" f. h. at $4 50; 66 brls "St. Louis" at $4.50; 204 brls "Empire" 100 brls "Mohawk," and 200 brls "Gillett & Hinds" f. h. at $4.40; 100 brls "Hill Side" at $4.40; 100 "Fairchance" at $4.55; 100 brls "Grey Fox" and and 88 brls "North-West" and 100 brls "Waverly"—all at $4 35; 50 brls "Congress Mills" at $4 25; 100 brls superfine at $4.00; 100 brls "Rockford" at $3.40; 30 brls "Stone Mills" at $4.00; 100 brls supers in small lots at $3 00; 50 brls "Winnebago," 100 brls "Dunnacks," 200 brls "Phenix," and 50 brls Marion"—all on p. t.

MILL STUFFS—10 tons bran at $8.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 35,417 bu; shipped, 68,050 bu. Market firm for Winter and ½c higher on Spring. Sales were as follows:—Winter—1,600 bu No 1 Red in store at $1 00; 4,800 bu No 2 Red in store at 96c; 1,200 bu Rejected in store at 85c; 400 bu do at 85½c; 2,000 bu do at 87c. Spring—2,400 bu Amber Iowa in store at 94½c; 30,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 93c; 4,000 bu do at 93½c; 25,000 bu do at 93½c; 400 bu No 2 Spring in store at 87½c; 2,000 bu do at 88c; 6,000 bu do at 88½c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 78c; 400 bu do at 78½c; 400 bu do at 79c; 800 bu do at 80c.

CORN—Received, 170,139 bu; shipped, 158,630 bu. Market advanced ½c. Sales:—5,000 bu choice River High Mixed afloat at 31c; 5,000 bu choice Rejected afloat at 30c; 5,000 bu do at 29c; 5,000 bu do at 28c, 5,000 bu do at 27½c; 1,600 bu White in store at 31c; 65,000 bu Mixed in store at 30½c; 15,000 bu do at 30½c; 13,000 bu do at 31c; 5,000 bu short receipts do at 30½c; 3,000 bu do at 30c; 10,000 bu do (to arrive next week) at 30½c; 19,000 bu do (to arrive) at 31c; 15,000 bu Rejected in store at 25c; 6,000 bu do at 24½c.

OATS—Received, 10,550 bu; shipped 5,925 bu. Market steady. Sales, 10,600 bu No 1 in store at 28½c; 4,000 bu short receipts do at 28c; 2,000 bu do at 30c delivered on cars.

RYE—Received, 3,034 bu. Buyers and sellers apart. Offering 48c, asking 49@50c.

BARLEY—Received, 417 bu. Market quiet. Sales 400 bu fair at 47c del; 400 bu do at 45c del.

HIGHWINES—Received, 493 brls. Market firm. Sales 80 brls at 27½c; 640 brls for future delivery at 28c.

ALCOHOL—Steady, at 57@58c per gal.

CUT MEATS—6,000 lbs Bacon Sides at 4c, loose.

SALT—Liverpool G. A. Salt, now held at $1 75 per sack. Sales 10,000 sacks at $1.65; 400 brls Onondaga coarse, on p. t.

WOOL—25,000 lbs fine fleece at 50c—75c for sacks.

LARD—535 trcs prime steam and Kettle Leaf delivered at Burlington, at 8c.

SUGARS—There is a good stock at present in the city, and the market rules firm at outside quotations. We quote:

New Orleans, common to fair .... 9¼@10 c
" " prime to choice .... 10⅜@11½c
Cuba—Fair to choice .... 9½@10½c
Porto Rico—Fair to choice .... 10¼@11½c
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated .... @13½c
White coffee, A .... @13 c
Yellow, B .... @13 c
Yellow coffee, C .... 12½@12½c

HIDES—The market is easier, as prices have declined 1c per lb. in New York, but we have no change as yet to notice. We quote:

Dry Flint .... 13½@14 c.
Dry Salted .... 11 @12 c.
Green Salted .... 6½@ 6½c.
Dry Calf .... 10 @12 c.
Green do .... 6 @ 7 c.

GREEN FRUIT—The market is well supplied and there is a corresponding demand. We quote: Green Apples, $2 00@2.50; Peaches, per box, $1.00@1 50; Pears, per bushel, $2 50@3 50.

BUTTER—Sales of 13 packages at 9c, and 7 at 9½c for fair to choice.

EGGS—Dull at 4@5c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens per doz $1 25@1.50. Turkeys per lb. 3@4c.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... August 2—4.

Brig Sleipner, Wange, Bergen. 100 brls herrings, 95 emigrants

Stmr Mohawk, Hickey, St Joseph, 505 m shingles, sundries.
Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, 44 brls fish, sundries.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Crarey, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Kenosha, Lacy, Goderich.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Prop Wisconsin, Williams, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Wenona, Conkey, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Kentucky, Noble, Buffalo, 978 brls salt.
Prop Antelope, Butlin, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Niagara, Traverse, Sundries.
Bark Gem, Smith, Kingston, 100 bags salt.
Bark Pacific, Morgan, Green Bay, 250 m lumber.
Bark E C L, Moore, Peshtigo, 175 m lumber, 20 m shingles, 25 m lath.
Bark Great West, McArthur, Buffalo, 250 tons coal.
Bark Colorado, Mason, Buffalo, 130 tons coal.
Bark Naomi, Hall, Buffalo, 1,??? bars railroad iron.
Brig S F Davis, Langley, Green Bay, 200 m lumber.
Brig P B Gardiner, Carey, Buffalo, 230 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Brig Alex Mitchell, Burns, Buffalo, 150 m lumber.
Brig Ocean Eagle, Galligan, Buffalo, 170 m lumber.
Brig Algoma, Scanlan, Green Bay, 9,000 posts.
Brig Mahoning, Stewart, Bay City, 165 m lumber.
Brig J G Deshler, Stringleman, St Clair, 315 m lumber, 55 m lath.
Brig N M Standart, Orr, Colborne.
Schr Collingwood, Doyle, Buffalo, 800 brls salt.
Schr Sweepstakes, Ramsdell, Buffalo, 1,070 brls salt.
Schr Willard Johnson, Tyler, Buffalo, 1,600 brls salt.
Schr Lookout, Morey, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr J Cochran, Mackie, Buffalo, 225 m lumber, 60 m shingles.
Schr White Squall, Coyne, Buffalo, 250 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Lilly Dancy, McKay, Goderich, 30 cds wood.
Schr Mary Collins, Dixon, Buffalo, 150 m lumber.
Schr Ithica, Cameron, Portage Lake, 125 m lumber.
Schr Middlesex, Dorchester, Cleveland, 480 tons coal.
Schr Clarabel, Bearse, Cleveland, 280 tons coal.
Schr Rebecca, Davidson, Presque Isle, 300 tons coal.
Schr W B Dewitt, Vance, Buffalo, 140 m lumber.
Schr Nightingale, Stevens, Buffalo.
Schr Marion Egan, Soper, Buffalo, 400 tons coal.
Schr D Newhall, Hayes, Colborne, 120 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, Reed, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.
Schr Venus, Thomson, Grand Haven, 45 cds wood.
Schr J L Shank, Smethels, New Buffalo, 15 cords wood.
Schr G R Roberts, Nelson, Port Sheldon, 15 cds wood.
Schr Speed, Reed, Centreville, 35 cds wood.
Schr J B Wallace, Lawrence, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo, 30 cds bark.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.
Schr Honest John, Rolan, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.
Schr Odin, Blanchard, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Annie Thorlane, Johnson, Wilkinson's Pier, 80 cds wood.
Schr Elbe, Thomson, Green Bush, 65 cds wood.
Schr Driver, Davidson, Depere, 110 m lumber, 220 m shingles, 15 m lath.
Schr Magic, Frowley, Grand Haven, 35 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Hathaway, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Barney Eaton, Walsh, Hamlin's Pier, 97 cds bark.
Schr Active, Pageson, Grand Haven, 65 m lumber.
Schr Alpha, Gwynn, South Haven, 25 cds wood.
Schr Blue Bell, Malony, Manitowoc, 2,500 shingles.
Schr Carthagenian, Davis, Oswego, 120 tons iron.
Schr Acontias, Gibbs, Oswego, 1,500 brls salt.
Schr Experiment, Adams, Green Bush, 30 m lumber, 12 cds wood.
Schr Commencement, Fandes, Holland, 70 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Williams, Green Bay, 115 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Tricolor, King, New Buffalo, 30 cds wood, 8 m staves.
Schr W Case, Johnson, Kingston, 350 m lumber.

CLEARED .... August 4.

Prop General Taylor, Woolnough, Sarnia, 14,1?? bu corn, 220 brls flour.
Prop C Mears, Blodgett, Sarnia, 14,500 bu corn, 30 brls flour, sundries.
Prop Detroit, Robertson, Goderich, 221 brls flour, 125 brls pork, 127 brls hams.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Bark Gibraltar, McIlwain, Kingston, 20,000 bu corn.
Bark E C L, Moore, Peshtigo.
Bark Pacific, Morgan, Green Bay.
Brig Algoma, Scanlan, Green Bay.
Schr Speed, Reed, Port Sheldon.
Schr J B Wallace, Lawrence, Sheboygan.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Allegan.
Schr Challenge, Reed, Kalamazoo.
Schr Venus, Thomson, Grand Haven.
Schr G R Roberts, Nelson, Port Sheldon.
Schr J L Shank, Smethels, New Buffalo.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo.
Schr Honest John, Rolan, Kalamazoo.
Schr Annie Thorlane, Johnson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Elbe, Thomson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Driver, Davidson, Depere.
Schr Magic, Frowley, Grand Haven.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Hathaway, Muskegon.
Schr Barney Eaton, Walsh, Port Water.
Schr Active, Pageson, Grand Haven.
Schr Alpha, Gwynn, South Haven.
Schr Blue Belle, Malony, White Lake.
Schr Experiment, Adams, Green Bush.
Schr Commencement, Fandes, Holland.
Schr Tempest, Williams, Green Bay.
Schr Tricolor, King, St Joseph.
Schr W H Dewitt, Vance, Milwaukee.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Menominee.
Schr Albany, Smith, Centerville.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

Vessels Arrived at Buffalo from Chicago, August 1.—Prop Acme, Evergreen City, Missouri, schr Wyandotte.

Vessels Cleared from Buffalo for Chicago, August 1.—Prop Acme, Adriatic, Galena, schr Adriatic.

Vessels Passing through the Welland Canal.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where to.*	*Where from.*
On the 31st July.		
Schr Alliance,	Toronto,	Chicago.
Schr Hamilton,	Oswego,	Chicago.
On the 1st of August,		
Schr Ironsides,	Kingston,	Chicago.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 31st July,		
Schr Augustus Ford,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.

Quickest Trip on Record.—Capt. Conkey, of the screw steamer Wenona, of the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line, informs us that his steamer made the trip from this port to Milwaukee and back in seven days eleven and a half hours, which, with his trip to Chicago and back in eight days and fourteen hours, are the quickest trips ever made to those ports and by any [illegible].—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... August 2.

Carrier, LaSalle, 5,767 bu corn.
Luella, LaSalle, 3,783 bu corn, 2,638 bu wheat, 52 bu barley.
Queen City, LaSalle, 71 brls flour.
Eclipse, Lockport, 5,706 bu corn.
Imperial, Lockport, 5,809 bu corn.
S A Douglas, LaSalle, 127 tons coal.
Republic, Morris, 117 tons coal.
Lockport, Lockport, 5,930 bu corn.
Jas Patrick, Ottawa, 5,721 bu corn.
Alice, LaSalle, 5,670 bu corn.
Boston, Ottawa, 5,320 bu corn.
Kila, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
Dacotah, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn.

CLEARED .... Aug. 2.

Lockport, Lockport.
Imperial, Lockport.
George Washington, Lockport.
Parson Brownlow, LaSalle.
S A Douglas, Seneca.
Africa, LaSalle, 105,467 ft lumber.
Alexander, Lockport, 75 688 ft lumber.
H Hamlin, Ottawa, 50 brls salt.
Alcona, Ottawa, 5,340 ft lumber, 4,200 ft siding, 23 m shingles, 35 m lath, 25 brls salt. 50 empty barrels, 11,789 ft timber, 24,100 lbs marble.
Eclipse, Lockport, 2 m lumber, 1,200 lbs mdse.
Harrington, Marseilles, 19,441 ft lumber, 7 m shingles, 216 lbs nails.
Abby Sprague, Kankakee, 25,322 ft lumber.
Monarch, Joliet.
Cayuga, Lockport, 5,800 ft lumber, 10 m lath.
J D Harmon, LaSalle, 37,075 ft lumber, 31,200 ft siding, 51 m shingles, 40,320 lath, 325 brls salt.
Sultan, Ottawa, 65 brls salt, 7,880 lbs fish.
Clyde, Marseilles.
Charlie, Lankakee, 30 m lumber.
Gibraltar, Lasalle.
Planet, LaSalle, 31,705 ft lumber, 100 m shingles, 650 brls sa t, 2,860 lbs mdse.
Union, LaSalle, 1,?35 ft lumber, 5 m siding, 20 m shingles, 15 m lath, 100 brls salt.

Date of Departure from New York of European, South Pacific and Havana Mails, for the Month of August, 1862.

Cunard, 5th, Liverpool.
Havana, 6th, Havana.
Dales, 9th, Queenstown and Liverpool.
Hamburg, 9th, Hamburg.
Aspinwall, 11th, South Pacific and Central America.
Cunard, 13th, Liverpool.
Nassau, 16th, Nassau.
Dales, 16th, Queenstown and Liverpool.
Cunard, 19th, Liverpool.
Aspinwall, 21st, South Pacific and Central America.
Dales, 23d, Queenstown.
Hamburg, 23d, Southampton and Hamburg.
Cunard, 27th, Liverpool.
Dales, 30th, Queenstown.
Bremen, 30th, Southampton and Bremen.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail
Bran Dusters, Flaxs, Proo Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[illegible]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 278.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.
RICHARDS'
IRON CORN SHELLER,
FOR
Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms
BUSHELS PER DAY.
Capacity of No. 1 - - - 3,000 to 5,000
" " 2 - - - 1,000 to 2,000
" " 3 - - - 500 to 800
WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY
CONDITION OF GRAIN,
And put the same in superior order for market.
Refer to Illinois Central Railroad, Michigan Central Railroad, Norton & Co., Chicago and Lockport.
J. C. RICHARDS,
Manufacturer, 130 and 132 Washington St.
N. B.—On hand a complete stock of
New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

Water Coolers.

WATER COOLERS.
I HAVE FEW
OVAL WATER COOLERS
On hand, which will be sold very cheap to close them out. Any one wanting a cheap Cooler should call at
225 Lake Street.
STOVES AND TIN WARE
At 225 LAKE STREET.
A great improvement in Refrigerators is the
VENTILATED PALACE.
FOR SALE AT
225 LAKE STREET.
It is more convenient than any other Ventilated Refrigerator, and will do the work better with less ice.

FROM THE FIRE AT
DAVENPORT, IOWA.
Another Herring's Safe Preserves its Contents.
Davenport, Iowa, July 29th, 1862.
Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago:
Gents:—I am the owner of a Safe manufactured by you. Said Safe was in a Grain Elevator in this place, and which Elevator was burned some two months since. The Safe came out in fine condition, the money and papers in a good state of preservation. The fire was one of the largest that ever occurred here, and one of intense heat. We had to cut the door open, (the lock being injured by the heat.)
Yours, &c., J. C. WASHBURN.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

FARWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
129 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Scandinavian or Colored Girl, capable of doing the work for a small family. Inquire at 21 West Throop street, near Madison street.

WANTED—A pleasant boarding place for a gentleman, wife, child and girl, on the South Side, east of State street. Good tenants may be found by addressing Post Office Box 2081, Chicago.

WANTED—A good second hand Top Buggy, for which cash will be paid. Address Post Office Box 2331.

WANTED—I want to rent a Cottage containing six or eight rooms. Rent must not be over $15 per month, and within ten minutes walk of the Court House. Address F. W. J., Post Office Box 1504, Chicago.

WANTED—A Stock of Drugs, Medicines and Fixtures, for one quarter cash, balance in farming land or town property. Address for one month "TRADER," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a Wholesale Drug or Grocery house, by a gentleman of fifteen years experience. Has traveled long, has a good trade, and valuable business acquaintance in Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Address "C. P. A.," Post Office Box 3604.

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a Dry Goods store, by a young man who has had some experience in Philadelphia. Was one year in the army and rose from the ranks to a commission, and was twice wounded and compelled to leave by failing health. Is able, competent and willing to make himself valuable to his employer. Address "C. L. A.," Post Office Box 2698.

WANTED—A Man and Boy. The subscriber wants a man who has had experience in budding trees in the Nursery. The boy to do. Inquire at 30 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

WANTED—30 Boat Builders and Caulkers at New York Ship and Boat Yard, South Branch Chicago River, near Twelfth street. N. B.—None but good men need apply and to which steady work will be given. Best wages paid and cash every Saturday. AKHURST & DOUGLAS.

WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, a suit of unfurnished rooms in a family who may reside either on Michigan or Wabash avenue, south of Madison street. References exchanged. Possession not desired until September 1st. Address Box 894.

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $32 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to three gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents, or for samples of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 5669, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation in a Wholesale or Retail Grocery, by a young man of two years experience. Has some knowledge of Bookkeeping, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Satisfactory references given. Address "A. Z. H.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Agents. We are now able fully to supply the very large demand for our valuable articles. All our active, industrious agents are making from $3 to $15 per day. Address, with stamp, WOOD & Co., Post Office Box 2711, Chicago, or call at Room No. 9, 119 South Clark street.

WANTED.—Agents wanted, Local and Traveling, to sell articles of "REAL MERIT," selling rapidly, paying large profits to agents. Warranted to give good satisfaction or money refunded. Enclose stamp for Circular to P. O. Box 3671, or call at room 2, 99 Dearborn street (up stairs). CHAS. POWELL & CO.

WANTED—A Salesman and correspondent in a Wholesale Grocery House.—A first class man of experience, good address, fine abilities, unexceptionable character, and a gentleman. Address, with name and reference, P. O. Drawer 6101, Chicago.

WANTED—To Rent a Lot not less than 30x100, (to build a nice Cottage immediately) south of Kinzie street and east of Clinton, north of Harrison street for not less than ten years, on high sandy soil, good neighborhood. Address, stating terms and location, Post Office Box 698.

WANTED—To Exchange—A Frame Building, with Engine and Boiler of 12 horse power, together with shafting &c., now set up in Berrien county, Michigan, situated in the midst of a fine timber country and near the lake shore. Will exchange for house and lot in Chicago. Groceries, new reaper and mower, a horse power and saw for cutting corn. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, No. 3 Metropolitan Hall.

WANTED—Boot Makers. Three or four good Boot Bottomers, can find steady work and good prices on Sale Work. Also, one or two Fitters at L. CHAPIN & CO'S Wholesale Boot Manufactory, South Bend, Ind. Apply immediately as above. L. CHAPIN & CO.
South Bend, Ind., July 30, 1862.

WANTED, AGENTS—To sell the new HISTORICAL WAR MAP. A Historical Sketch of all the Battles from the fall of Fort Sumter. Mailed, post paid, on receipt of retail price, 25 cents. Stamps taken. Send stamp for circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake st. opposite Tremont House.

WANTED—To trade, cash and good farming land, in best locations in Illinois and Iowa, for personal property of any kind (except Patent Rights). Address for one month "TRADER," Tribune Office.

WANTED—One hundred good Riveters can find employment and good wages at the Union Works, near St. Louis, on iron gunboats, building by JAS. B. EADS. No. 15 South Main st., St. Louis.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2545.

WANTED—Agents. The great Union Book is Headley's Life of Washington, just the book for the times. Agents wanted in every county in the Western States for this and other valuable and popular Books. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. For full information call on or address (with stamp) O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 398.

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4?33, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED.—A German lady, competent to teach the French and German languages, is desirous to make an engagement as teacher of those branches. Has some experience in teaching. Only moderate salary required. Best of reference given. Address letter to "A. F. O. Box 2??, Chicago, Ill."

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants with good city reference, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 132 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1659. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. $4 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 3562, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED! WANTED!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. Post Office Box 3598.

WANTED, AGENTS—$15 per day can be made, and no humbug, by selling our GREAT NEW PATRIOTIC Combination Prize Package, Containing a vast collection of appropriate Stationery suited to the times, of finest quality, superb designs, rich and fashionable Jewelry of the latest styles, all enveloped on an entirely new principle, which takes wonderfully, sells quick, profits large, beats the world. Send for circular of the above, and all other Prize Packages. G. S. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for the AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $3 to $20 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will knit a pair of socks in fifteen minutes, and will knit a pair of stockings or socks in fifteen minutes, and will make a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Under sleeves, Clouds, Sontags, Bigolets, Military Sashes, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in said township, with all the instructions at the same price paid for the machine only. [illegible] a wonderful machine, and every large family will have one. Secure your township. For circular, with further particulars, address, (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOTT, General Agents, 126 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The Steam Factory situated on the southeast corner of Fulton and Green streets, West Side, now occupied as a Chair Factory, on very reasonable terms. Also, for sale, the House and Lot adjoining the Factory on the east. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, on the premises, or to A. B. CLARK, 25 Randolph street.

TO RENT—Dwelling House, No. 232 Wabash avenue, on reasonable terms. A very beautiful location. Apply at No. 168 South Water street.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE—The Three-story Brick House 25 feet front, No. 41 Jackson street, with gas fixtures, furnace, range, hot and cold water, &c. Barn and carriage house in rear. Possession given when desired. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN C. WILLIAMS, 45 Water street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of Instruments tuned and repaired promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 129 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at reasonable prices. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 95 Clark street.

Lost.

$3.00 REWARD.—Lost on Wednesday, July 30th, on Wood street between Madison and Lake streets, an Embroidered Handkerchief. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 40 Lake street, or 32 South State street.

Personal.

INFORMATION WANTED. Any one knowing the whereabouts of RUFUS A. PAYNE, Sr., Sewing Machine Manufacturer, will confer a favor on divers information to [illegible] Post Office Box 3??, [illegible] Payne [illegible] 285 Illinois street with his family [illegible] on the door in a hurry last spring, forgetful that he owed not less than twelve months rent. The owner of said house has been interested to know what disposition [illegible]

PERSONAL.—James C. Little, (or any person acquainted with his address), will please forward the same to "J. C." Tribune Office.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY R. & W. MORGAN & CO. GOVERNMENT [illegible] HORSES, MULES, Jacks and [illegible] Will be continued [illegible] At Morgan's St. Louis [illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. TRADE SALE OF Glassware and Silver-Plated [illegible] AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Aug [illegible] at our Salesrooms [illegible] Silver-Plated [illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. Assignee's Sale of [illegible] AT AUCTION. [illegible]

DRY GOODS AND C[illegible] AT AUCTION [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES [illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. General Auctioneers. CHATTLE MORTGAGE [illegible] Household Furniture [illegible] AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, August [illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. NEW FURN[illegible] Piano Forte, French Plate [illegible] AT AUCTION. [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS [illegible] GENERAL AUCTIONEER [illegible]

AUCTION SALE[illegible] OF BOOTS AND SH[illegible] Every Tuesday and Thursday, by GORE, WILLSON & [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A fine Residence [illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam [illegible]

FOR SALE—One [illegible] (E. Ball's Patent [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Flouring [illegible] good Steam Custom Mill [illegible]

FOR SALE—Store [illegible] corner of Lake and Clark streets.

FOR SALE—Drug Store [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Soap [illegible] Oil Factory [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE [illegible] A farm in Illinois [illegible]

RESIDENCE FOR [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING.—A gentleman [illegible]

BOARDING—A [illegible]

BOARDING—[illegible]

BOARDING—[illegible]

BOARDING—[illegible]

BOARDING—[illegible]

Vermin Exterminators.

THE HORRID [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
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The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1862.

PUNISHMENT OF TREASON.

We print an official copy of the Confiscation and Emancipation Act in another column, which we recommend all traitors to put in their hats before they commit treason by giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. The copy of the law which was published in the New York papers, and in our columns also, some time since, was quite imperfect. That which we print this morning is *verbatim et literatim.*

THE STATE MILITIA LAW.

We publish elsewhere the militia law of the State of Illinois, passed at the extra session of the Legislature, under which the forces called for by the President will be organized, so far as it is not superseded by the act of Congress. We have received several letters inquiring whether persons of foreign birth not yet naturalized, are liable to military duty. The law says distinctly: "For the purposes of this act, permanent residents shall be deemed citizens."

LET THEM GO.

If any man having for years had the protection of this government, and who under our flag has enjoyed peace and prosperity, turns his back on the cause of the nation in its peril, by all means let the poor, pitiful sneak have a safe and speedy clearance to Canada or whatever place he may desire to crawl to. A bureau for such emigration might be profitably established, and the country the better for its agency. But when the war is over and these knaves try to sneak back, remember this against them in that day. Let them go now to whatever part of the earth will promise a fitting refuge for such meanness as theirs.

GEN. TURCHIN.

The following private dispatch was received here yesterday:

"War Department,
"Washington, August 5, 1862.
"Brigadier-General Turchin's commission issues to-day. (Signed). "P. H. Watson,
"Assistant Secretary of War."

This act of the Secretary of War, which quashes Don Carlos Buell's court-martial, and restores a brave and capable officer to the service, in which his whole soul is enlisted, will do more to encourage the enlistments in Illinois than any thing else we can conceive of; for it signifies a purpose to strike rebellion between the eyes. Gen. Turchin will henceforth command a brigade of treason-crushers in his own right, and if Don Carlos Buell puts him again under arrest he will probably make a Major-General of him.

CAPT CHRISTOPHER'S OFFICE.

The Tribune recently called the attention of Capt. Christopher, U. S. A., to the fact that there was in his employ and in the pay of the Government an individual of suspected loyalty. We did so with a full knowledge of the care that should be taken in bringing such accusation at this time. We were fully aware that we were not mistaken, and all that we have since heard strengthens our previous opinion and position. Notwithstanding this, Capt. Christopher announces through the columns of a morning cotemporary that he will vouch for the loyalty of his employee. He undertakes too much, and even this security is insufficient. A little further examination would doubtless convince him that we are right in our strictures. It is an investigation we confidently commend to him.

THE KENTUCKY POLICY.

The Kentucky policy has recently gathered sharpness and point by the very dangers that impend over Kentucky. A single month may see her swept and devastated by guerillas, or she may be securely walled by the bayonets of freemen. The latter she will accept now, though once she refused such aid. The time may come when she will be willing to enjoy peace and see the marauders held back by bayonets in the hands of every loyal man, whether his skin is white, brown or yellow. It will not be long to wait before, in the resistless logic of this war, even the Kentucky policy may accept the blacks as good enough allies in the work of saving the Union. They were certainly allies good enough and gladly accepted in the day that saw the Union founded.

THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION.

Assuredly, the most rejoicing will not be among loyal men at the decision of the President against arming the negroes. Lukewarm patriots, "fire in the rear" sympathizers with the rebellion, men who love slavery more than the Union, will openly exult at the evidence that the Government is not yet ready to use every loyal arm in the restoration of its power and destruction of its enemies. With men who have no wish but that the country shall be saved, and who believe of all its evils slavery is the worst, the regret will be sincere, that our national trials thus far have not sufficed to do away with the prejudice which will consult hues and complexion when what is wanted are laborers at the fire. But the hand on our national dial is steadily moving to the end that must come, too resistless to be stayed by old time prejudices, or held back by President or Congress. Destiny has enforced it. The people will it.

The Penalty of Enlisting.

"Sir," said a trusted and favorite employee to one of our well known citizens, yesterday, "I am going down to enlist in the Board of Trade regiment."

Employer (sternly)—"But you have never asked my consent."

Employe (hesitatingly)—"But—but—sir, you know you have yourself urged others to go."

Employer (savagely—"Your going, sir, is quite a different matter, sir. And let me tell you if you do enlist, sir, and dare to tell me you have done so, I'll—I'll *give you fifty dollars.*"

A check for $50 was yesterday afternoon presented and not refused at one of our banks.

From the 51st Regiment.

Letters received in this city yesterday from the 51st Illinois regiment, Lieut. Col. Bradley commanding, represent them at Decatur, Ala., with a small force of Federal troops other than themselves, and that the rebels in strong force have interposed and cut them off. This fine regiment, which left here as Colonel Cummings', will make a stout fight whenever they confront the foe, and will not be easily taken. This much of their charcter, but their position was such at last accounts as to justify much anxiety in their behalf.

Carlile.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 2d inst. contains a scathing speech delivered at Morgantown, Va., by Senator Willey, on the course of his colleague, Carlile, in reference to the bill for the admission of West Virginia.

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial* learns from a private letter from Russellville, that the telegraph operator at that point, took part in the recent fight, and was one of the men who shot Capt. Morrow. Immediately after the fight, the operator destroyed the telegraph instrument, so that Bowling Green could not be telegraphed to for soldiers.

Indiana Troops and Allotment.

Indianapolis, August 4.—Allotment Commissioner Goodwin has arrived at home with upwards of $30,000, from the 25th, 33d and 63d Indiana regiments.